The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786.---VOL. 91.---NO. 49. MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1876. EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Generous Boston sends Savannah her check for $8,000.

—The American potato bug is making itself at home in Sweden.

—A new design of postal cards is soon to be sent out by the Department.

—William Black, the novelist, has features as fine as a girl's, and he wears spectacles.

—Great preparations are being made for the next fair to be held at St. Louis in a few weeks.

—It is said that "Bob" Ingersoll can light a sulphur match just by talking to it. —*Brooklyn Argus.*

—Lord and Lady Dufferin of Canada arrived at San Francisco yesterday, returning from Victoria.

—The widow of Hon. John Covode, with her two sons and daughter, has made West Chester her residence.

—Five students withdrew from Princeton College on Saturday rather than sit with a colored student.

—The author of "Kathleen Mavourneen," Thomas Crouch, who served in the Confederate army, is living quietly in his Southern home.

—Ida Lewis, with no company but her mother and her dogs, now keeps charge of the Lime Rock Lighthouse. She detests "men folks."

—It seems that the impatient American can't even rest while he is travelling. "Business parlor cars" are now run on a Western road.

—The St. Louis *Dispatch* says "Governor Hayes never visited a theatre." Yes he did, too. He visited the theatre of war, and took a front seat.

—Strange to relate, the gorgeous hotel clerk rather likes the Centennial tourist. He says that they all pay their bills, and make very little trouble.

—Gilead, Conn., boasts a female base ball nine. It doesn't make a femi-nine game, for all that. Gilead can't balm-boozle the public mind in that way.

—Captain Cook, of the Yale crew, has accepted a position on the editorial staff of the New York *World*, and will begin his duties about the 1st of October.

—It is possible that the time for closing the Exhibition may be, after all, extended for a fortnight. With thirty or forty thousand dollars a day coming in, why not?

—"After life's fitful hay fever, he leaps well," aptly says an exchange, alluding to the fact that Mr. Beecher recently made a jump of seven feet, in a match at the Twin Mountain House.

—For the past thirty days the railroads running into Philadelphia have averaged a passenger list of 54,500 per day. This would indicate that the Exhibition has commenced to draw.

—It is only when we read that there are twenty liquor saloons in Deadwood that we begin to rise to a full appreciation of the tender of the "freedom of the city" to General Crook's weary soldiers.

—But two brief months ago and the ice man could command a bow from our most aristocratic citizen. To-day he sits neglected and shivering on his box, a blue-nosed victim of human instability.

—The Washington *Republican* says that when you see a Southern paper display the American flag at the head of its columns, you may be sure to find the Republican ticket immediately under it.

—Miss Martha Butler, of Bristol, Va., had to drink half a gallon of wine and a pint of whisky because a spider bit her. She recovered, and now spiders are worth thirty cents apiece in that town.

—The campaign in New Orleans may now be considered fairly opened. One editor is in the hospital with a load of lead in his frame, and another goes around with a dent from a slungshot in his cranium.

—It's getting to be cool weather, and as the rural Democratic editor looks at his stove and his empty tinderbox of wood he wardly makes up his mind to write down to 59 Liberty street for another wagon of Uncle Psalmmy's fiery campaign documents.

—A Brooklyn clergyman just returned from his vacation forestalled all possible disappointment as to his choice of subjects by announcing from the pulpit, "As I have not been to Europe, nor to the Centennial, nor to any other place worth mentioning, I s hall preach the Gospel."

—There may be two or three Democrats in the State of Kentucky who know not what it is to have fermented corn juice filtered through their system, but if such there be, good society bars them out, and in the midst of crowds they are lonelier even than was Alexander Selkirk.

—The religious question in Spain is becoming more serious, and it is not likely to be merely a Spanish question in the present temper of England. The Protestant clergy of this country have already addressed the Spanish government in regard to recent interferences with Protestant worship.

—A fancy, originating of course in Paris, is the wearing of a ball-dress made entirely of flowers. The garment is rarely an overdress, although it is so long as nearly to cover the other. From beneath the edge falls some drooping flowers, like fuchsias, and entirely covering the lower part, generally made of muslin, are flowers of one specie, or a mixture of all kinds.

—The New York *Times*, of Saturday, contained a careful and elaborate review of sixteen leading branches of trade, all of which show signs of fresh activity. The favoring breeze has already rippled the water, the canvas begins to swell with the rising wind, and the business bark turns her prow to the course upon which she is to sail.

—There is nothing sporadic about Charles Francis Adams. He doesn't break out in spots. His career is in harmony with his character, and both seem to have developed in obedience to a central and unchangeable law. He is "grand and peculiar," as Phillips described Napoleon, but without being "gigonty," and he clings to his originality in the field he left for when mankind are "born again" they will be born Adamses.

—The Chicago authorities voted to depose gas after the 1st of September, unless the companies reduced their price to $1.50. There was a sharp contest, in which the city won a victory, and from October 1 to May 1 of next year, the contract with the companies is for the supply of gas at the price named. The municipal gas bill in Chicago was $585,000 last year. At this new rate it will not exceed $300,000. The price per lamp was $57 per year, and oil men offered to light the city for $20 a lamp.

—Speaking of American manners at the Centennial show which the foreigners complain of, the *Tribune* aptly says: "The American mechanic may know nothing of art, and his wife may punch her parasol into a statue or a heathen Turk, in pursuit of knowledge; but you may be crowded with a thousand American mechanics and their wives in the blocked avenues of the Exposition, and you shall not hear on each or ill-humffed word, or meet a look or gesture directed toward a woman which is not decent and courteous. We know no other nation which could merit this praise, and the character is for chaste, happy domestic life which it implies."

—It looks as if the old Kingdom of Israel would be reconstructed at no distant day. Information coming from Europe plainly and unequivocally establishes the fact that the last three or four years have witnessed a return of the Jews to Palestine from every quarter of the globe. The number going from Russia is entirely unprecedented. The Hebrew population of Jernsalem is more than double what it was ten years ago, and the movement is growing rapidly. Most of the city property is now in the hands of Jews who have gone there from other countries, and in a few years' time they will be the owners of the whole city. There may be more in this movement than we think at present, especially if we bear in mind that the breaking up of the Ottoman Empire seems to be near at hand.

—The *Herald* thus defends Gen Newton for exploding Hallett's Reef on Sunday: "True, every precaution against a premature explosion has been taken by General Newton and the experienced engineers who have aided him, yet the fact remains that there is the explosive agent. It is buried under the narrow river which divides two cities; it is stored in enormous quantities; its powers of destruction are prodigious. An accident, the mere falling of a cartridge, might destroy hundreds of lives of workmen, and destroy forever the entire scene. It is not propable that an accident would occur, but that it is possible requires that we should not take even an infinitesimal risk merely because the Sabbath Committee is afraid of a noisy crowd; or that other nations might suppose that we store up fifty thousand pounds of nitro-glycerine to make a gala day on Sunday. General Newton is right when he says that the appointment of Sunday is a sheer necessity.

—American business men are prompt to act on hints, and in several departments of trade they are already taking advantage of those given them by the Centennial Exhibition. This is notably the case with the paper manufacturers. The falling off in the imports of paper does not seem to have awakened them to the fact of the superiority of American papers, until a comparison of exhibits was made at Philadelphia. It is now discovered that American manufactures of this article rank with those of other nations, particularly in the finer varieties, and owing to the competition and the high code of morality that prevails among American manufacturers. The revelation has already led to organized effort to develop the foreign trade, and obtain a footing in all the great markets of the world. The success seems to be assured by the excellence of the American paper and the advantages this country now enjoys of manufacturing cheaply.

FIRST EDITION.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

A Destructive Flood in Forest County.

Twenty-five Persons Drowned.

NEW YORK, September 23.—A dispatch from Reading, Pa., gives an account of a terrible disaster in Forest county on Thursday last. The mountain streams becoming greatly swollen from the recent storm, the waters flooded partly settled valleys. Near Ralston, a newly opened lumbering hamlet, two cabins occupied by George Parks and Daniel Cooper, wood choppers, were washed down the mountain side into the stream at an early hour in the morning. The Parks family consisted of seven persons, father, mother and five children. There were nine members of Cooper's family, Cooper, his wife, six children and Mrs. Adams, mother of Mrs. Cooper. The sixteen persons were all drowned, and their bodies carried away and jammed between the boom of logs in Forest Creek. The houses were completely wrecked. Two persons were drowned near Southport, in Tioga county. Three lives are known to have been lost and four persons were drowned at Willsport.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

The Fastest Three-Mile Heat on Record—Tenbroeck Makes it in 5:26 1-4.

LOUISVILLE, September 23.—Unusually fine sport and a large crowd were the features to-day of the Louisville Jockey Club. The first race, Winburn stake, dash of ¾ mile, for three year old fillies. Three started, Necy Hale, Very Fine and Clemmie G. Clemmie G. won, with Necy Hale second and Very Fine third, in 1:08.

Second race, Association purse of $400, mile heats, three in five. The first and second heats were won by Mayflower, and the next three by Fairplay. This race was very prettily run, its long duration causing great interest and excitement. Time 1:50¾, 1:45, 1:47, 1:57 and 1:49¾.

The third race, the Post stake, all ages, dash of three miles. Tenbroeck and Add were the contestants. They got off well, running two miles side by side as if in a team together. In the last mile Tenbroeck Add pulled several lengths, making the remarkable fast time of 5:26¼, a second and a quarter quicker than the time of Norfolk at San Francisco in 1865, which has been until now the fastest on record. Other hand, persisted in Tenbroeck in the fourth mile in a run against Lexington's famous record of 7:19¾, but old Harper, his owner, instructed the jockey to make only three miles, on account of the wet track he thought had nearly two minutes to make the last mile and equal the time of Lexington, which he could have beaten with ease. Add's time was one-fourth second faster than Norfolk's last time.

The Association purse of $300, dash of two miles, was won by Grit, time 3:38¾. The favorites won in all but the first race.

Tenbroeck having made the fastest three miles on record with ease to-day, will race on Wednesday against Fellowcraft's time.

Sharp Practices of Oursmen.

ST. JOHN, N. B, September 23.—Price and Fulton have been expelled from the Paris crew. Each charged the other with selling the recent race at Philadelphia.

Rowing Match on the Mississippi.

ST. LOUIS, September 24.—A rowing match for the championship of the Mississippi river came off this afternoon between the St. Louis Rowing Club and the Western Club, and was won by the latter. Four-oared shells, thirty feet long, were used. The course was from the head of Arsenal Island up to the bridge and return, the distance about seven miles. Time 39:50 1-2. An immense crowd of people covered the bridge and lined the shores of the river to witness the contest.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

An Appeal for Aid from Savannah —The Disease Not Epidemic in Charleston—No Yellow Fever in Baltimore—600 Cases in Brunswick, Georgia—The People in a Destitute Condition.

SAVANNAH, September 23.—The total interments to-day were forty six, of which thirty were yellow fever. The Savannah Benevolent Association, formerly the Metropolitan Fire Company, resolved to-day to ask aid from abroad for the sick and destitute. All contributions, whether of money, provisions or clothing, addressed to J. H. Estelle, President of the Metropolitan Benevolent Association, will be acknowledged.

CHARLESTON, September 23.—There is no epidemic in Charleston. There have been four scattering yellow fever cases traced to persons who communicated with quarantined refugees from Savannah. The fever shows no signs of spreading.

BALTIMORE, September 23, 1876.

To the General Agent of the Associated Press:

In reply to your application for an official statement in regard to the prevalence of yellow fever in this city, we positively state there is not a case of Yellow fever in Baltimore. All cases of typhoid malarial fever which prevailed at Falls Point, twelve in number, were removed to the Marine Hospital, on Wednesday, and no new case has occurred within sixty hours.

[Signed.] FERDINAND C. LATROBE, Mayor of Baltimore.

JAS. A. STEWARD, M. D., Commissioner of Health.

It is positively stated that some sixty-eight persons were removed to the Marine Hospital, but entire families were removed in which a single case of fever prevailed.

AUGUSTA, September 23.—There are six hundred cases of yellow fever at Brunswick. The people are in a most destitute condition, without food, physicians or nurses. A dispatch states that it is impossible to exaggerate the frightful condition of affairs, and that some of the people will die from starvation unless speedy aid is rendered.

SAVANNAH, GA., September 24.—The interments to-day were twenty-three, of which eighteen were yellow fever.

CHARLESTON, September 24.—There have been no further cases of yellow fever in the last three days. The alarm has in a great measure subsided.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Recruits for Regiments in The South.

The Superintendent of General Recruiting has been directed to forward three hundred recruits to the Department of the South, as follows: One hundred and fifty for the Second Infantry at Atlanta, fifty for the Third Infantry at Holly Springs, Miss., and one hundred for the Third Infantry at Huntsville, Ala.

"Boss" Tweed.

Orders have been telegraphed to Captain S. B. Franklin, of the U. S. Steamer Franklin, to proceed to New York with Tweed, ins'ead of going to Hampton Roads, as was at first directed before it was determined to bring Tweed home on that vessel. Upon the arrival of the Franklin at New York, Tweed will be surrendered to the authorities.

The South Carolina Troubles.

Governor Chamberlain passed through Washington on Sunday, on his return to South Carolina. It seems from dispatches received by him from Columbia, within the last three days, that the truth about the recent disturbances at Rouse's bridge, Aiken county, have not been fully stated. It is said twenty-five negroes killed during Sunday and Monday last, and only two white men were reported killed. Dispatches received by Governor Chamberlain, and letters received by Senator Patterson on Sunday morning, state the number of negroes killed as varying from thirty to one hundred, and that no whites were killed. The whites were from Aiken and Barnwell counties, South Carolina, and Columbia county, Georgia. It is said in these letters and dispatches that the pretended cause of the disturbances was an assault by two colored men upon a white woman, whose person they attempted to rob. One of the negroes was killed, and the other escaped. Then followed the slaughter as above related, during the two subsequent days.

The Safe Burglary Trial.

The evidence for the prosecution in the Babcock case will close on Wednesday, when the counsel for General Babcock will move the Court to direct the jury to return a verdict of "Not guilty." But this failing, the evidence for the defence will begin.

The Black Hills Negotiations.

SPOTTED TAIL AGENCY, NEB., VIA FT. LARAMIE, NEB., September 24.—The Sioux Commission arrived here this evening from Red Cloud, after having consummated a treaty there. The last signatures were obtained this morning. Spotted Tail's camp is ten miles from here, towards Red Cloud, but interpreters here say as the matter of the treaty has been fully discussed by the Indians of this agency, it is probable the business can be concluded here to-morrow, in which case the commission will return to Red Cloud the following day. Eighteen lodges of Indians from the hostile camp came into this agency this week, and are now camped four miles from here.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Turkish Troops Violating the Truce.

Great War Preparations in Servia.

England Willing to Annex the Transvaal Republic.

TURKEY.

The Peace Prospects.

VIENNA, September 23.—The *Abend Post* (official), speaking of the prospects of peace, says: It is confirmed from authoritative sources that all the great powers have come to an agreement regarding the conditions of peace to be proposed to the Porte. The programme drawn up by the British Cabinet will form the basis of the proposals. Steps will now be taken without delay at Constantinople to obtain the Porte's acceptance of these conditions, and as the latter has already in principle signified its readiness to meet loyally the wishes of the European powers so far as is compatible with the interest of the Turkish Empire, there cannot now be much doubt that peace will soon be concluded.

Turks Withdrawing from Alexinatz.

BELGRADE, September 23.—Gen. Tchernayeff telegraphs Prince Milan that the Turks have withdrawn from Alexinatz, Abdul Kerim Pasha remaining with only 15,000 men.

The Servian General Cholak Andrich reports that twenty Turkish battalions are stationed before Javar. The Turks are also concentrating in large numbers on the Drina.

Turks Violating the Truce.

M. Ristics, the Servian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent a fresh note to the foreign representatives here, notifying them of three more violations of the truce by the Turks. He says they attacked the Servians on Tuesday at Dikavo, on Friday at Jagachitza, and occupied Bouyonklia Island in the Drina.

Ristics announces that no effect will be given to the army's proclamation of Prince Milan as King, which, he says, was merely a solemn protest against the Turkish peace conditions.

VIENNA, September 23.—The Grand Council, which is to meet to-day to settle the question of an armistice, has not assembled. The foreign ambassadors will make identical communications on Sunday, informing the Porte of their decision relating to the conditions of peace, and demanding a regular armistice.

A Difficulty.

VIENNA, September 23.—A difficulty has arisen because the Porte, before granting a prolongation of the armistice, desires the powers to give their opinion in regard to its peace propositions. The powers, on the contrary, persist in first concluding a conclusion of the armistice irrespective of this condition, because as they have from the commencement insisted that an armistice was indispensable in order to admit any sort of compromise on the subject. The powers also intend this attitude as a concession to Russia, she having throughout the negotiations determinedly supported the additional armistice. As the term of the present suspension of hostilities draws to a close the demands of the powers become more pressing, some of them having tolerably plainly intimated that the Porte's refusal to grant an armistice would lead to a suspension of their diplomatic relations.

Servia's War Preparations.

LONDON, September 24—Reuter's telegram from Belgrade says preparations are made to enable Tchernayeff's army to carry on the war for a long period if an armistice is not concluded at the expiration of the present truce. Volunteers and conscription sums of money continue to arrive from Russia.

England's Peace Proposals.

BRUSSELS, September 24. — *Le Nord's* special from Constantinople gives the following as the points which the powers are ready for negotiations of peace:

First—An unconditional armistice.

Second—The *status quo ante-bellum* to be maintained as regards Servia and Montenegro, with a retrocession of territory for the latter.

Third—Liberal provision for local autonomy in Bosnia, Herzegovina and Bulgaria.

LONDON, September 24.—The *Standard's* special from Belgrade of Sunday evening says no news was received of the conclusion of an armistice as yet. England's basis for pacification will fall through. The Russians are determined to carry on the war at any cost. The truce, which ends at midnight, will be followed by the immediate resumption of hostilities. Preparations were making here this morning for a continuance of the war, giving no variance with the efforts to make peace.

Great War Demonstratin.

A Belgrade correspondent says a great war demonstration was made Saturday on the occasion of the presentation to the legion of Russian cavalry of a banner sent to Servia from Moscow. Prince Milan and the Bishop of Belgrade took part in the ceremonies. The legion is a fine body of men, actually old soldiers. If the ten thousand Russians who have now arrived are like these volunteers, the Turks will have to meet a foe different from the Bulgario encountered. These men started for the front on Sunday morning. A Russian General, whose name cannot be revealed, will command the army of the Drina, and Colonel Becker will command the army of Timok. When these changes are effected not a single Servian will remain in a chief command.

A dispatch dated Belgrade, Sunday evening, says the diplomatic situation is believed to stand at present as follows: England has submitted conditions as a basis of peace between Turkey and the Christian provinces of the Ottoman Empire. The other powers have given their assent to the English proposals. These conditions have been communicated to the Porte. If the Porte agrees to them there will be a formal armistice. If it rejects them, it rejects the armistice, and hostilities will be immediately renewed.

It is stated in official circles that the Turks are willing to remain on the defensive for the present, but it is doubtful if the Servians will act in accordance with any such semi-official intimation. The war feeling in Servia runs high.

As the feeling at the headquarters of army of the morava is in favor of the renewal of hostilities, Gen. Tchernayeff will undertake some movement early on Monday morning.

A special from Nisch to the *Times* reports that the Servians attacked the Turkish outposts at the bridge below Trujan on Friday. The Turks replied with artillery, and after an hour's fighting the Servians withdrew.

A Cettinge special states that the Montenegrins are preparing for active operations in the direction of Zaslap.

A special from Svetczar declares that the Turks will resume the offensive on Monday.

BELGRADE, September 24.—The committee of the Servian Skuptschina have approved the proclamation of Milan as king, and call on the Government to co-operate.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Grasping for More Territory.

LONDON, September 23.—It is understood that Sir J. Stepstone has been ordered to Port Natal immediately, intrusted with special powers to represent Great Britain in the Transvaal republic, and to give assurances of the willingness of Great Britain to annex Transvaal if the inhabitants so desire.

SPAIN.

Tweed Going Home.

MADRID, September 23.—The United States steamship Franklin left Gibraltar yesterday for Vigo, to embark Wm. M. Tweed and his companion, Hunt, for the United States.

The Chicago Exposition.

CHICAGO, September 23.—The Inter-State Industrial Exposition has reached the end of its first three weeks, and has but two more weeks to run. It closes on October 9th. The attendance has been steadily increasing. Nearly forty thousand visitors attended to-day, and the greatest satisfaction with the Exposition was universally expressed by them. The quality and completeness of the exhibits and the excellent arrangements for the accommodation of visitors are constantly remarked. In some important features it is admitted to rival even the Centennial, and a visit amply rewards one for the trouble.

Earthquake Shocks in Indiana.

EVANSVILLE, IND., September 24.—Two successive and heavy shocks of earthquake were distinctly felt in this city at twelve o'clock to-night. So great was the effect that the alarm was general throughout the city. People left their beds. Globes were shaken off chandeliers. Many thought it a boat or boiler explosion. No damage was done in the city as we were able to ascertain.

Centennial News.

PHILADELPHIA, September 23.—Almost 80,000 people paid for admissions to the Centennial Exhibition to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, September 24.—During the first week of October the Exhibition will be visited by pupils of the public schools of Pittsburgh, by whom separate excursions to the grounds, numbering 1,500 children each, will be made.

President Grant.

PHILADELPHIA, September 24.—President Grant will leave to-morrow on a visit to Cornell University, where his son is being educated. Mrs. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris will accompany him.

SECOND EDITION

AN ENGINEERING TRIUMPH.

The Great Explosion at Hell Gate.

Hallett's Point Reef Demolished.

Not a Single Accident.

Only a Slight Tremor Felt in New York City.

NEW YORK, September 24.—With a slight tremor of the earth throughout the city, and the upheaval of two columns of water, accompanied with a considerable quantity of rock, which all fell into the river, Hallett's Point reef at Hell Gate was demolished this afternoon. No accident occurred. The triumph of American engineering accomplished by General John Newton was completed in the precise time and manner intended, and without a single accident. About twelve o'clock streams of pedestrians were winding their way across the city to points of observation on the east side. Vast numbers of strangers came to see what everybody expected would be a magnificent spectacle. Street cars going up town were loaded with citizens, and First and Second avenues, as viewed from the heights, were black with pedestrians moving toward Ninetieth street. About two o'clock the cross streets and avenues from which a view could be had were swarming with people, and the house tops along the east side were crowded. Thousands of vehicles of every description filled the neighboring streets.

Great Alarm

prevailed amongst the residents of First avenue and the cross streets from Eighty-second to Ninety-sixth streets, and some houses were entirely deserted by residents through fear of rocks being hurled across the river or a longer sun bath caused by the upheaval. Every house in the vicinity had doors and windows open as a matter of precaution, but the great mass of people had no fears whatever, and spectators swarmed on the piers and bulkheads directly in line with the rock, where they would be drowned by thousands in case of a wave. Police lined First and Second avenues, and were stationed amongst the crowds on the rocks, to be available in case of a panic.

A Birdseye View

of the point of interest was had by twelve or thirteen thousand people at the heights between Ninety-second and Ninety-sixth streets, at Third avenue, where there are no houses. Directly opposite across the river was Hallet's Point, and the timbers of the bulkhead at the opening of the canal, nearly midway in the river, but a trifle to the north was a little island, with a boat house, and a few hundred yards to the south a little rock surmounted by an advertising sign. The rock to be blasted lay beneath the surface between the little island and Hallet's Point. A Government scow and the police and emigration board steamers and tugs of barges and row boats lay between New York and Ward's Island, about opposite One Hundred and Tenth street. At two o'clock a faint puff of smoke arose from the scow, followed by a report of the first gun, and there was instant commotion among the crowds swarming about in fresh eagerness to get a good standpoint. Ten minutes later another report and a deep hush fell upon the multitude. Then a stillness was unbroken from the until the third gun at ten minutes to three, which was followed precisely at nine minutes to three by

The Explosion.

In a straight and seemingly narrow line, running north and south for about three hundred yards, the water whitened and arose evenly three or four feet high. A dull thud was heard, the rocks trembled beneath the feet of the multitude, a long, low, super-quick, short pulsations of an earthquake. The water, which appeared to remain stationary for an instant, broke and spurted up in irregular columns, which massed about twelve feet high, mixed with dark smoke from the dynamite. Then it fell back and in a moment the river resumed its usual peaceful aspect. Then a mighty cheer arose from all the northeast side of the city and from the steamers and boats, and steam whistles were blown and bells were rung out joyously, and all was over. The report was heard in Brooklyn, and not so much as a ripple was caused upon the water save at the spot where the explosion took place. There was no concussion in the air and not a pane of glass was broken in the city or on Ward's Island, and not until after the explosion hundreds of row boats set out at their best speed for Hell Gate, each anxious to have the honor of first passing over the scene of the work.

The work was effectually done is the general feeling, and this also appears from the fact that the police boat passed over the spot safely. Ward's Island was considered a favorable place to view the explosion, and the applications to go there by the police boat Seneca and the boat of the Commissioners of Emigration were very numerous, but the invitations issued were limited to a select party, among whom were Mayor Wickham, Gen. Arthur, collector of the port, Aldermen Lewis Hess and Morris Smith, Judge Lawrence, ex-Speaker Titteman, Police Commissioners Smith, Wheeler and Nichols, Emigration Commissioner Forrest, Education Commissioner Dawd, and a large number of city officials and politicians. Probably the finest view of the whole explosion was from Hoyt's place, some seven hundred yards east of Hallett's Point. The ground is high, and did not appear more than two hundred yards away. It was from this point that General Newton and the telegraph operators sent

The Electric Fluid Rushing Into the Mine.

Suddenly a cloud of water turned into white spray shot up just off Hallett's Point. This was followed by a cloud of black smoke, rocks and lumber, and at the same moment a heavy shock ran through the ground, and gave one the impression of being lifted about two inches. The sound of the explosion was not loud, but low, rumbling and deep. A cloud of yellow smoke followed the rocks, and in ten seconds the water had become again level, and no traces being left but a large, yellow space caused by the mud and other substances thrown up. At the works it was found that the coffer-dam which surrounded the shaft was entirely gone. A small house which stood close by the shaft was thrown a distance of ten feet, but all the other buildings were just as before the explosion. The affair was a complete success, and the whole reef was blown up. The tide has been materially changed by the explosion, and the new current sets directly on Big and Little Mill rocks. They will have to be exploded next.

Gen. Newton's Reply to a Sabbatarian.

William E. Dodge, having addressed a long letter to Gen. Newton on his "unnecessary desecration of the Sabbath," and intimating that he was "making a public show of the explosion," Gen. Newton forwarded the following reply:

HALLET'S POINT, Sept. 23, 1876.

Mr. William E. Dodge:

SIR—I received a communication from you, dated September 22, in which you decline an alleged invitation from me to witness the explosion at Hell Gate on Sunday, the 24th inst. As you take a great deal of pains to go out of your way to violate the common courtesies of social intercourse, I take this occasion to inform you that I did not invite you, nor even know of your invitation until the receipt of your refusal to accept one. The truth is, I left the matter of invitation to the Chamber of Commerce, and to Lieut. Willard, United States Engineer, with instructions to invite a certain number of gentlemen. I regret to find that in one case he has made a mistake.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN NEWTON.
Lieut. Col. Engineers, and Brevet Major General.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, September 23.—Arrived—The steamships Wyoming and City of Richmond, from Liverpool, and Rhein, from Bremen.

FATHER POINT, September 23.—Arrived—The steamships Mississippi and Sarmatian, from Liverpool.

BOSTON, September 24.—Arrived—The steamer Marathon, from Liverpool.

PLYMOUTH, September 24.—The steamer Gellert, from New York, has arrived.

A Determined Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, September 23.—Ferdinand Kipp, a confectioner, quarreled this morning with Mrs. Geo. Pfeif, the wife of his partner, and shot her in the abdomen, inflicting a slight wound. He then shot himself in the breast with a derringer, but not dying, immediately reloaded the pistol, went up stairs in search of Mrs. Pfeif, but not finding her, shot himself through the head and dropped dead on the floor.

Two More Molly Maguires Convicted.

POTTSVILLE, September 23.—Two Molly Maguires, John J. Slatery and Michael Doolin, were convicted this afternoon of conspiracy to murder William and Jesse Major.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The People Still Agitating Secession.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 23.—A Victoria dispatch says the initial stake of the Esquimalt dry dock was driven yesterday by the Governor General with great ceremonies and pomp. A large public mass meeting was held at night, and the following resolution passed unanimously: "That in case of the Dominion Government persisting in ignoring the Carnavon settlement of the railway obligation of the Dominion to British Columbia, it is the request of this meeting that our representatives in the Provincial Parliament shall at the next session record their votes for a separation of British Columbia from the Dominion."

To-day the Governor General was waited upon by a deputation of citizens, whom he addressed for four hours and a quarter on railway matters. He said he did not regard the cry for separation as serious, and said that if the island wished to leave the Dominion it would not be prevented, but he warned the people that the main land would not follow it out of the Union. He said if the island were to secede, it would lose capital, the railway, custom house, postoffice, and its free institutions, and that it would sink to the position of a crown colony. The people were much disappointed at the result of the interview. The Governor General starts to-day in the Amethyst for San Francisco.

THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

A Cantonment to be Established at Old Fort Reno—Gen. Merritt Ordered on a Scout—Gen. Crook to Take the Field Again.

CHEYENNE, September 24.—It has been permanently settled that a cantonment will be established at old Fort Reno this winter, consisting of four companies of infantry, two of the Fourth, Captain Van Herman's from Fort Bridger, Captain Bisbe's from Fort Hartsuff, one of the Twenty-third from Camp Brown, and Captain Pollock's company of the Ninth Infantry from Fort Laramie. The latter will be permanent commander of the cantonment.

General Merritt, who is now in the vicinity of Deadwood, has been ordered to scout across west to the Little Moon, on his way south. By the time he reaches the Platte, in two weeks, General Crook is expected to have a fresh command, ready to take the field again in person for a vigorous fall campaign. General Mackenzie, with the Fourth and other cavalry, will probably compose the expedition.

The Fast Mail Service.

CLEVELAND, September 23.—The commission on postal railway service met here this morning, and were met by a committee appointed by the Board of Trade and deputations from leading mercantile and banking interests of the city, who made statements in regard to the necessity of increased mail facilities. All agreed and were of the opinion that there was nearly twenty-four hours difference in the receipt of mails from New York and Eastern States by the fast mail, and the same time saved in the remittances of exchange and in the collection of drafts and checks from the towns on the lines of the fast mail; that the saving of interest alone was much more than the entire cost of the fast mail. Postmaster Sherman, of this city, also gave full particulars of the detention of the mail by the withdrawal of the fast mail train, and stated that he had no doubt that the revenue of the Department from the extra correspondence of Cleveland would be increased to such an extent by the fast mail as to equal the increased cost of the service which would probably be assessed upon this city alone. A large share of the correspondence and a large portion of the newspaper mail that was sent by the fast mail now goes by express, and pays postage in addition to the express charges.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

Councils meet this afternoon.

The regular weekly session of the Chamber of Commerce will be held to-day.

We acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary to the coming fatted Burgettstown.

The Alleghenys defeated the Wallace club, of the South Side, on Saturday, by a score of 13 to 0.

The *Herald* is the proposed name of a new paper that it is said will be soon started at Braddock's Field.

Officer Pat. Moran fell through a coal hole on Water street Friday evening and was severely injured.

The Burgettstown Fair comes off Oct. 3d, 4th and 5th, and promises to exceed any that was ever held at that place.

A brakeman named Robert McClarran had one of his hands badly injured on Friday night, while coupling cars in Allegheny.

Stewart, Estep & Co., window glass, and Evans, Sell & Co., lamp chimney manufacturers, resume operations this morning.

All the members of Councils have received an intimation that if they are not on hand at to-day's session their seats will be declared vacant.

The C. P. Brown boat club, of Wheeling, intend getting up an excursion to this city on October 20, to attend the Scharff and Mgris boat race.

At an early hour yesterday morning a fight took place on the Suspension bridge, during which Jack Lane received an ugly cut across the hand.

The Society of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry will meet this evening, at No. 167 Wood street, to arrange for the annual reunion at Franklin next month.

Tom Sullivan, the pugilist, has folded his tent and silently Arabel away to Pittsburgh with a half ounce more of lead in his body than when he came here.—*Steubenville Gazette.*

Three Board Measurers are to be elected at a joint session of Councils this afternoon. Only one candidate, Mr. Thos. M. Cowden, of the Middle district, has so far been announced.

At a meeting this afternoon of the creditors of B. C., J. H. and N. P. Sawyer, a full statement of their affairs will be submitted. The liabilities of the latter are placed at $175,000.

The Democratic conferees of the Twenty-first Congressional district, who were trying to nominate a candidate on Saturday at the St. Charles Hotel, failed to do so and adjourned to a future day.

The annual contest for the Allegheny county target medal, now in possession of Company H, Fourteenth Regiment, will take place at Verona, on the Allegheny Valley railroad, on the afternoon of Friday, October 6th.

Coroner McCallin held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of Frank Paula, the car inspector on the Pennsylvania Railroad who was killed Friday night, an account of which was published in the GAZETTE of Saturday. Verdict of accidental death.

About three o'clock yesterday morning a brakeman on the Fort Wayne railroad attempted to lift a very heavy weight at the Washington avenue crossing, in Allegheny, and strained himself so that he was injured internally, and had to be carried to a car and Dr. Johnson summoned.

A good many roughs accompanied the Boys in Blue to Indianapolis. They broke the palace cars, raided saloons and restaurants *en route*, and then hid under the seat in the cars when the conductor came in for tickets. They were particularly demonstrative in Indianapolis.

The Veteran clubs of Allegheny and Philadelphia, and the Boys in Blue of Pittsburgh, led by Governor Hartranft, paid a visit to Governor Hayes on their way home from Indianapolis. Speeches were made by Gov. Hartranft, Gen. Negley, Major Tyson, and Major Fell, of Philadelphia.

The conferees of the Twenty-fourth Congressional District, which embraces Beaver, Lawrence and Washington counties, will meet at the Monongahela House to-morrow morning to nominate a candidate. Washington county presents Hon. W. S. Moore, Lawrence county Hon. J. W. Wallace and Beaver county W. S. Shallenberger.

William Lauter, a little boy about ten years of age, while playing on the track of the Allegheny Valley Railroad at the Forty-eighth street crossing, Saturday morning, attempted to board a passing freight train, fell and the wheels of a car passed over both his legs, crushing them to the joint. He was still living at last accounts, but there is no hope of his recovery.

The stockholders of the United Savings Bank elected a new Board of Directors on Saturday, and made arrangements for closing up the business. Mr. John Irwin, Jr., was chosen President of the new Board, and the business will be done under his supervision hereafter. The Messrs. Lawyer will present a statement of their affairs at the meeting of their creditors to-day, when the true state of things will be known.

Alderman Butler, deputized by Coroner McCallin, held an inquest Saturday afternoon upon the remains of the little girl, Amelia Kramer, who was struck and run over by a locomotive at Twenty-eighth street on Friday, from the effects of which she died Saturday morning. The jury's verdict was accidental death, with the recommendation that a flagman be placed at the crossing until a bridge is erected at that place.

Over 4,000 passengers were transported over the Pennsylvania Railroad last week, and about 3,000 over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. There is no indication that this immense passenger traffic will be in anyway diminished this week. Private advices from Philadelphia state that the city is so crowded that many strangers are compelled to sleep on doorsteps and in the station houses, in consequence of not being able to get sleeping accommodations.

A fire in McClarran & McKennan's drug store, at the corner of Market street and Diamond alley, shortly after noon on Saturday, completely cleaned out the lower story. Loss about $5,000; insured for $2,-000. Bennett's butter and egg depot, below the store, was damaged, with contents, to the extent of $500; insurance $500. Mr. McClarran was slightly burned in attempting to put out the fire. The building, owned by David Gregg, Esq., was badly damaged, and there is no insurance upon it. The fire was the result of a lighted match thrown upon the floor, which set fire to a can of benzine.

The *Leader* has repeatedly tried to fasten the charge of brutality and inhumanity on the management of Dixmont Insane Asylum, but it has never yet been successful. Mrs. Mary McGowan, of the South Side, died in that institution on Saturday morning and her relatives were immediately informed of the fact by telegraph. That is made the basis of a sensation in yesterday's *Leader*, which argues that Mrs. McGowan's relatives should have been allowed to nurse her. No doubt she got as good nursing and as close attention as a woman ever received.

"Bull" White made a desperate effort at Indianapolis to murder Roger O'Mara, Chief of Detectives of this city. O'Mara ran across "Bull" and about a dozen other thieves and roughs from different points in a den which he had gone to investigate, and "Bull" commenced a savage attack upon him with a razor. O'Mara's clothes were pretty badly cut up, but fortunately he did not receive a scratch upon his person. All of the party succeeded in making their escape out a back door and no arrests were made. It was rumored first that the Mayor was attacked but that was a mistake, as he was not along with O'Mara when the attempt was made.

Dr. James Prestley, whose application for re-admission to the ministry of the U. P. Church was refused, was admitted on the 14th inst., at Bethel chapel, Licking county, Ohio, to the ministry of the Christain Union of the United States, better known as the Church of God. On his own petition, and after a careful examination of his motives, objects and desires in making the application, and after a careful consideration of his certificate of church membership in the First Presbyterian church of Newark, and other certificates of his moral character, he was ordained to the ministry and given the right hand of fellowship.

A meeting in the interests of the Castle Shannon Railroad extension to

DAILY GAZETTE

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 49½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 103½.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 110.

THE activity displayed in the several parts of our city and country in holding meetings, and organizing marching clubs, is entirely commendable. The young men are thus interested and trained to political activity. We have rarely witnessed more earnestness in this direction than we see this year. In all the wards of the two cities the Republicans are thoroughly alive.

THERE appears, at last, to be some hope of solving the Indian question, so far as the Black Hills are concerned. The Red Cloud Sioux, and the Cheyennes have agreed to be removed to the Indian Territory. This will put aside the principal difficulties hitherto experienced, and go far toward entirely settling a very troublesome problem. The removal to the Indian Territory will finally end all questions as to the Black Hills, except as regards what are now the hostile tribes.

PRINCE MILAN, of Servia, is evidently not so loth to receive the title of King, but he is held in check by Russia, the Emperor having far more of diplomatic shrewdness than has the young Prince. He is evidently eager to wear the honors of titular sovereignty, but finds that he is in the way of having a severe ordeal to pass through. Such are the features of a situation that may become very critical soon. A King in Servia means war between Russia and Turkey, if not a general European war.

AN important fact comes out with reference to the wording of the new four and a half per cent. bonds, in view of legislation had repealing the silver coinage act. They read, in accordance with the act legalizing their issue, "Redeemable in coin of the present standard value, at the pleasure of the United States after fifteen years from date of issue." The new five per cents are made payable "in coin of the standard value of the United States on the 14th of July, 1870." Thus the old bonds are payable in either gold or silver, or both, and the new four and a half per cents in gold alone. Nor will any new enactment of the repealing silver coinage act remedy this. Still the act should be restored, for the general benefit of the trade of the country.

IT is determined by the administration that enough troops shall be sent into the Southern States to protect all who wish to peacefully cast their ballots in the Presidential election. If the Democracy do not compel a conflict by the use of violence, there will be no interference whatever by the soldiery, in their affairs. But if violence and disorder are practiced, those taking the iniative will bear the consequences. It is utterly useless for Democracy to cry down the purpose of the President in this respect. If they wish to have a peaceful election, this will secure it. If they are determined to resort to violence, the country will sustain the President in repressing it. So far as the mere presence of troops in cities where the elections are being held is concerned, we have it at the North and think nothing of it; nor would the Democracy care for them, did they honestly intend to respect the laws? This is the situation as it really stands.

HUXLEY does not make the impression on the minds of the New York reporters that he is a profoundly able man. Whether the fault is his or theirs, we are not able to tell. Putting aside criticisms of this character, which were probably caused by HUXLEY confining his lectures in New York to the elementary features of the science of evolution, we see nothing in the teachings of HUXLEY which need disturb those who believe in the doctrines of revelation. Neither HUXLEY nor TYNDALL have ever pretended to carry the theory of evolution back to the origin of matter. Creation remains undisturbed, a fact of revelation, and none of their reasonings have touched it. The development of the species is totally distinct, as a scientific issue, from that of creation, or the origin of matter. That there may have been, and may still be a progressive tendency in animated nature is not impossible; and we do not see how the admission of all that is taught by HUXLEY at all impairs the teaching of Scripture, as to the race. There may be facts of evolution among inferior beings, but no fact has developed to show that a monkey could become a man.

OUR HOME TICKET.

The *Post* unwisely jollifies that we have not employed extravagantly laudatory terms in speaking of our Congressional candidates, and employed personal abuse in speaking of Messrs. HOPKINS and COCHRAN. We probably shall pursue this course to the end of the canvass, believing that it is more a difference of party principle than else that is involved. So far as personal character is concerned, we take pleasure in saying that we believe both HOPKINS and COCHRAN to be reputable men, and, so far as we know, of unblemished private character. The same can be said of the Republican candidates; and this remands the issue, as between them, to one of political principle. Each of the candidates represents the spirit and purpose of the party with which he is allied, and this is the great fact to be considered, when we are determining for which we will cast our ballots. We are free to say we do not think Mr. HOPKINS handled the freight discrimination business as strongly or judiciously as he could and should have done. Naturally, he took hold of it, and used it for his political advantage. This he had a perfect right to do, and we do not blame him for it; but while doing this, we insist that he should have made the best possible move he could for his constituents. This, it has been our deliberate judgment, he did not do. His bill, as first introduced, contained a provision which clearly infracted the Constitution of the United States, as it is generally interpreted, and his amended bill was not entirely free from this criticism. The harm accomplished by this unfortunate feature of the bill was, first, to prejudice the committee against it; then, to give them reason for not reporting it, and finally, for turning the whole movement into a farce. It is utterly absurd to talk, as matters now are, for any relief from the existing Congress, and we deliberately, but without malice, put the responsibility in a large measure on Mr. HOPKINS. He weakly yielded to an earnest, but misguided demand, in place of directing this earnestness into a wise and proper channel. The outcome of it all is, if we continue to desire a change in railway regulations, it must be reached in another and entirely different way. The present Congress will not help us, so far as the House is concerned.

The probabilities are, that the Republican ticket will be elected in the nation, and that the Republicans will have a majority in the next Congress. If we wish any favors from that body, we will more readily secure them through Republican than Democratic Representatives. At the public meeting called by the Chamber of Commerce, Messrs. ERRETT and BAYNE committed themselves as clearly and fully to the popular view on the freight discrimination question, as did Messrs. HOPKINS and COCHRAN. This is a subject of vital interest to this city, and it will be wise for our people to manage it as carefully now as possible. We want all the strength we can possibly command, in the next Congress, and cannot expect favors from the pretent House. Let us vote for the Republican candidates, as a matter of precaution.

EARNING AND RECEIVING.

THERE is one phase in the plea in TILDEN'S behalf that we had not the space to consider Saturday, but which merits careful attention. The entire defence turned on the assertion that he had earned the large amounts received in 1862 previous to that date. This plea finds its justification in the case of lawyers and physicians, in interpretations put on the income tax law, that in making up their returns for 1862, the first year of the operation of the income tax law, they were not to account for moneys previously earned. The scope and purpose of this instruction is evident. Any old, unsettled debts, which had been fully earned and charged, that were not paid till 1862, were not to be accounted for that year. The logic of this rule, and the palpable purpose of this law, was, that the uncollected earnings of 1862, were to be accounted for in 1863, and following years. Were it not so, it would follow that by trusting clients for a few months, lawyers could entirely escape the income tax. Mr. TILDEN paid tax in 1862 on $7,118, and afterward submitted to an assessment of $15,000 a year, rather than make a return. His defense for this is, that it was his legal privilege to do so, that it would be troublesome to make up accounts, and that $15,000 covered his probable receipts. Also, that other reputable persons did the same This fairly states the salient features of his case.

He is a candidate for Presidency on the one idea of reform. In applying this, he chiefly dwells on financial matters, claiming that the salvation of the country depends on reform in that direction. He is therefore, to be judged by a higher standard than applies to others. One so ready to charge derelictions on others, should be free from reasonable suspicion himself. Where then does he stand, by his own plea? We answer, clearly convicted of witholding from the Government its honest dues, in the form of taxes. The plea that he, who made charges ranging up into the thousands on single cases could not keep an account of his income is balderdash. But let us take the figures of Judge SINNOTT, false as part of them have already been proved, and note the result. He admits that from 1859 to 1861 Mr. TILDEN earned over $80,000—collected in 1862. This admission does not pretend to cover the entire earnings of TILDEN—it is simply a plea in abatement against certain items known to have been received in 1862. The undeveloped receipts of earnings of those three years practice are carefully withheld, in the defense, and the effort made is to belittle or spread over previous years what cannot be denied. It will be observed, giving three years as the time claimed, that what is admitted, averages more than $25,000 a year. It would be absurd to pretend that this is all, as a single item of $25,000 has since been discovered. Therefore, on the basis of SINNOTT'S own admissions for the three years preceding 1862, he "earned" $25,000 a year. These same admissions show that he had a large practice in 1862. He closed, in that year, the Terre Haute Railroad case, his affidavit showing a long list of papers, stated to have been drawn, and certainly dated in that year. The same is true of several other transactions; and the evidence shows that the volume of his business was not less in 1862 than it had been during previous years. The probabilities are that it steadily increased, as he certainly came out of the war worth several millions. All these facts, based on his own defense, prove that he was both "earning" and "receiving" at least $25,000 a year. However much more than this he earned and received, it is evident that his income was no less than this. What, then, of this Reformer's oath? What of his fitness to lead in the Reform of the nation? Do the statements made in his defense, when analyzed, show him to be an honest, truthful, candid man? Why not, if innocent, at once brush away every doubt, by so stating what his full income and deductions were, in a manner that would admit of analysis, instead of simply trying to belittle items proven to have been paid him? The mass of our people are candid and honest; and a defense, to stand, must be open and sincere.

However lame his defense, and false its suggestions, as to the particular items under mention, it does not cover all the case. Whether income from stock speculations, in such a juggling mind as TILDEN'S, constitute earnings, would be hard to say. But that they were receipts, under the law, is undoubted. There was, during the war, a broker's tax on stocks bought and sold, and we are not entirely clear whether this was to be in place of income tax on the profits of stock speculations. Our belief is that it was not, as it was of the nature of a business tax on the brokers, and was irrespective of gains or losses. Be this as it may, there is evidence that TILDEN made large amounts in stock speculations, particularly in 1862. Then all this investigation has not touched his private practice, or his investment income. The plea that his stocks and bonds paid their own taxes is not true—as in addition to what they paid, there was a further per centage to be paid by the owner. But who believes that the half dozen railroad cases he is proven to have had constituted his whole business in 1862? A lawyer, sufficiently celebrated to have cases of the magnitude of those committed to him, is not likely to be deficient in business. Others, no more prosperous in their professions than he, reported three and four times as much as he. His defense is lame and pettifogging. He undoubtedly, by his own showing, had at least $25,000 income—and having it, is a perjurer.

POLITICAL NOTES.

GOV. TILDEN will do well to label his explanation No. 1. He will have an opportunity to make several more before the campaign closes.

SENATOR CHRISTIANCY has made a strong speech in Michigan in behalf of Hayes and Wheeler. The Southern question is foremost in determining his position.

THE able editors who thought Gov. Tilden ought not "to stoop" to answer the income charges will be stronger in that opinion than ever after they have read his statement.

BOB INGERSOLL'S scathing denunciation of the Democratic party and its candidates makes them howl with anguish. He flays them so they are abusing him in their most malignant manner; but Robert continues on his way, doing his good work.

WE don't wonder that Tilden regarded the war as an infamy, and was prepared "to resist under any circumstances the use of force to coerce the South into the Union." Just think what difficulties that war measure—the income tax—has got him into.

IT WAS Judge Sinnott who deposited with the Clerk of the United States District Court the answer of Tilden et al. to the charges of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, in which it was stated that Tilden received $20,000 during October and November, 1862, for counsel fees. It was Judge Sinnott who recently stated that Tilden did not earn the money. How is this for reform?

IN reply to an inquiry whether he had any personal interest in the retention of a Government colored employe, Frederick Douglass answered that he had not, and added: "If I had I should say at once, advance and do your duty. The Government has a right to the best service it can obtain, without regard to the wishes of the friends of particular individuals."

IN a little speech at Denver, Col., Gen. Sherman said: "Your State has but recently been admitted into the Union, and is the thirty-eighth star of our constellation. It devolves upon you to make this the most virtuous, vigorous, and enterprising in the whole galaxy. To do this, you must select your best men to fill your offices. It is the privilege of every American citizen to exercise his own judgment at the ballot box, and a free exercise of this judgment is one of the greatest boons of American citizenship. You will now have the opportunity to exercise this right as a State for the first time, and it behooves you to look after it well and wisely. Put good men in office, and leave the rest to God."

IN explaining its position on the Southern question the Cincinnati *Commercial* says. "We object to the rule of the solid South, and the answer that comes to us is that we are abusing the Southern people. We deny that we are doing anything such thing. The class of politicians who led the Southern States into war, manifesting amazing incapacity and indiscretion throughout, are the worst enemies of the South. The humiliations of that section are chargable to them. Slavery is abolished, but these men never were the holders of the multitude of slaves, and the Southern claims, and the cry of Southern wrongs answers them every purpose that slavery served. They are rebottling their high old wines, that is all; and it seems they can depend upon the Democratic party as always. We are in favor, for the sake of the South, no less than the North, of the dissolution of the old firm of Solid South and Democratic party. It never was a partnership for legitimate business, and means mischief now more than ever."

SENATOR CHRISTIANCY, of Michigan, was elected to the United States Senate as an independent, and has maintained that attitude in all his senatorial career. He is a careful, conscientious man, possessed of an eminently judicial mind, but his views have led him to actively co-operately with the Republican party this year. He took his seat in the Senate, he declares, disposed to credit the white population of the South with good intentions, and to repress and discourage ill-feeling between these sections. Even now he credits some of the Southern Senators and Representatives, and many of the Southern people, with a willingness to accept the situation in good faith. These, however, are in his opinion exceptions. Regarding as incontestable the record of violence and intimidation which has been supplied by Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina, and other parts of the South—and considering, too, the tone of the Southern press, as a whole, when treating of political affairs—he sees no escape from the conclusion that the great body of the Southern people are intent upon stifling discussion, driving out white Republicans, and so intimidating the negroes as to compel them to keep away from the polls or to vote the Democratic ticket. The evident purpose of the South, as he interprets it, is practically to disfranchise the freedman, and to deprive him of benefits conferred under the Reconstruction acts and by the constitutional amendments. He therefore sees no alternative but to repress that form of outrage by the election of the Republican ticket. He urges this the more strongly from the belief, gained by his experience at Washington, that the Democrats would ignore the amendments to the Constitution, which attended or followed the rebellion, on the ground that they were not unanimously agreed to.

Inauguration of the First President.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

While we are gathering up incidents and records of the olden times, it is well to recur to the earnestly devout spirit of the men who laid the foundation of this Government, so that we can see whether, as a nation, we are drifting to a higher or to a lower plane, so far as its religious spirit is concerned.

The first Congress under the Constitution met in the city of New York, in April, 1789. On the 7th the Senate appointed a committee to prepare rules. This committee, after conferring with that of the House, reported, on April 15, "That two chaplains, of different denominations, be appointed to Congress for the present session, the Senate to appoint one, and give notice thereof to the House of Representatives, who shall, thereupon, appoint the other; which chaplains shall commence their services in the Houses that appoint them, but shall interchange weekly." The reader will observe that the tone of this order or rule adopted by the Senate—"the upper House"—is mandatory upon the lower House. In accordance with this action, the Right Rev. Samuel Provost, a Bishop of the Episcopal church, probably of the diocese of New York, was elected chaplain of the Senate, and the Rev. William Linn, a Presbyterian minister, was chosen chaplain of the House. Thus we see that Protestant Christianity, in the broadest and most Catholic sense of the term, was recognized as the religion of the new nation.

George Washington, first President of the United States, was elected under the National Constitution, was inaugurated April 30, 1879. On the following 29th the following joint resolution was adopted by Congress:

"That after the oaths shall have been administered to the President, Vice President and members of the Senate, the Speakers and members of the House of Representatives will accompany him to St. Paul's chapel to hear divine service performed by the chaplain of Congress."

The oath of office was administered by the Chancellor of the State of New York. After administering the oath to the President the Chancellor proclaimed, "*Long live George Washington, President of the United States.*"

In the form of oath prescribed by the Constitution there is no reference to a Supreme Being; but Washington added the religious oath which recognizes and takes hold on God. Washington Irving, in his Life of Washington, thus relates the solemn transaction:

"In the centre was a table with a covering of crimson velvet, upon which lay a superbly bound Bible on a crimson velvet cushion. * * * The Chancellor advanced to administer he oath prescribed by the Constitution, and Mr. Otis, the Secretary of the Senate, held up the Bible on the crimson cushion. The oath was read slowly and distinctly. Washington at the same time laying his hand on the open Bible. When it was concluded he replied solemnly, 'I swear—so HELP ME GOD.' Mr. Otis would have tried the Bible to his lips, but he bowed down reverently and kissed it."

That done, the President and Congress repaired to St. Paul's chapel, where divine service was performed by Bishop Provost, in accordance with the resolution quoted above.

An extract from the inaugural address by Washington on that occasion, in connection with the facts just stated, is peculiarly interesting at this Centennial epoch, and at a time when many thousands of our people are earnestly and conscientiously laboring to have our National Constitution so amended that that Being who was so devoutly recognized by our first President and the men who acted with him shall no longer be totally ignored in our organic law. The President said: "It would be peculiarly improper to omit, in this first official act, my fervent supplication to that Almighty Being who rules over the universe, who presides in the councils of nations, and whose providential aids can supply every human defect, that his benediction may concentrate to the liberties and happiness of the people of the United States, a Government instituted by themselves, for these essential purposes; and may enable every instrument employed in its administration to execute with success the functions allotted to his charge. In tendering this homage to the Great Author of every public and private good, I assure myself that it expresses your sentiments not less than my own, nor those of my fellow-citizens at large less than either. No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand which conducts the affairs of men, more than the people of the United States. Every step by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency. . . . We ought to be no less persuaded that the propitious smiles of Heaven can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right which Heaven itself has ordained.

. . . I shall take my present leave, but not without resorting once more to the benign Parent of the human race, in humble supplication, that, since he has been pleased to favor the American people with opportunities for deliberating in perfect tranquility, and dispositions for deciding with unparalleled unanimity on a form of government for the security of their union and the advancement of their happiness, so his divine blessing may be equally conspicuous in the enlarged views, the temperate consultations, and the wise measures, on which the success of this government must depend."

To this address both Houses of Congress adopted separate replies. The South in its reply, said:

"We are, with you, unavoidable led to acknowledge and adore the great Arbiter of the universe, by whom empires rise and fall. A review of the many signal instances of divine interposition in favor of this country claims our most pious gratitude. . . . We commend you, sir, to the protection of Almighty God, earnestly beseeching him long to preserve a life so valuable and dear to the people of the United States; and that your administration may be prosperous to the nation, and glorious to yourself."

The following is a brief extract from the response of the House of Representatives: "We feel with you the strongest obligations to adore the invisible hand which has led the American people through so many difficulties. * * * All that remains is, that we join in your fervent supplications for the blessings of heaven on our country, and that we add our own for the choicest of these blessings on the most beloved of our citizens."

The foregoing proves the deep religious feeling which actuated the minds of the founders of the Republic, and makes it only the more remarkable that in the Constitution of the United States not the slightest recognition of God, His authority or His law is to be found. In the form of the oath prescribed in the Constitution for the President, the name, and even the idea of the Supreme Being, is omitted; but Washington, in his first official act transcended the letter of the Constitution by the utterance of the solemn formula, "I swear—so help me God," his hand at the moment resting on the volume containing, as Christians believe, the law of the gospel of God, the rule of faith and of worship, and the foundation of all law. If Washington was right in this devout entrance upon this great responsible trust, then the Constitution ought to be amended.

KANSAS, Sept. 20. J. C.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GOETHE'S PROSE; edited by James Morgan Hart. Published by A. P. Putnam & Sons, New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by S. A. Clarke & Co., Wood street.

This volume embraces some choice selections from Goethe, for use by the student who is studying German and desires the best prose.

KING RICHARD THE SECOND; edited with notes by Wm. J. Rolfe, A. M., with engravings. Published by Harper & Bros., New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by S. A. Clarke & Co., Wood street.

This is an entaining work and gives some fresh suggestions about Shakspeare's idea of the character of Richard. The notes are valuable, and evidence that the subject has been thoroughly studied. It is altogether an analyzation of the great play, that can be read with profit and interest.

THE SCIENCE OF GOVERNMENT IN CONNECTION WITH AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS. New edition. By Joseph Alden, D. D., LL. D. Published by Sheldon & Co., and for sale in Pittsburgh by J. R. Weldin, No. 101 Wood street.

This work is intended as a text-book for higher educational institutions, but the general reader will find it as interesting as it is instructive. Thousands of copies of the work have been sold, and edition after edition exhausted. It gives in compact form information that should be possessed by every man who desires to intelligently exercise the right of suffrage.

AT THE COUNCILORS; or, a Nameless History. Translated from the German of E. Marlett by MRS. A. L. WISTER. Published by J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia. For sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co.

Mrs. Wister has had great success in her translations of some of the best of German fiction, and the latest evidence of her power well sustains her reputation. The romance deals with the pride and sentimentality of an aristocratic German family—and gives pretty pictures of German society among the rich and poor. It is a fascinating romance.

AFFAIRS OF STATE.

CIDER is selling at from $1.50 to $2.00 per barrel.

MISS SUSAN E. DICKINSON, sister of Anna, has retired from the Pittston, Luzerne county, *Leader*.

A MORMON church, with a membership of sixty, has been established in Towanda township, Wayne county.

MISS KATE M. SCOTT, of Brookville, Jefferson county, is engaged in writing up a history of the 105th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

REINHART GERSBACHER, a Democratic Commissioner of Luzerne county, has been sentenced to imprisonment in jail for one year, and to pay fines aggregating $750, for embezzling public money and extorting money from persons. In sentencing him the Judge, after reciting the good advice that had often been given him, said: "It seems, however, that notwithstanding all this, you still lent a willing ear to evil advisors, or to evil promptings within yourself, and that you did do, and countenance things which, if they were not criminal outright under the statute, were grossly improper in every view of the case, and not to be tolerated, even in the county of Luzerne." Gersbacher, from behind the bars of the county jail, crys out for Tilden and R eform.

The Moral Character of the Oyster.

The Detroit *Free Press* thus sketches the moral character of the oyster: "In temper he is even mild to placidity, although he is sometimes slightly ruffled on the edges at least. He is quiet always, and usually very well behaving; and yet he participates in nearly every scene of debauch and revelry. He frequents midnight suppers and is the companion—the bosom companion, we may say—of wild fellows of every degree. He makes no noise, and does no quarrelling, but he is present in well-nigh every riotous company, and is found at table with wines and liquors of every kind, name and quality. In himself, and so far as his personal behavior is concerned, the oyster is perfectly respectable, and gentlemen and gentlewomen have him at dinner without scruple; but there can be no doubt that his name is suggestive of dissolteness and dissipation, precisely as the horse, noble as he is, is indissolubly associated in our mind with certain forms of knavery and with jockeyism 'in all its branches,' as the street signs say. Dickens, we believe it was, who pointed out the fact that the moment that any man falls into the poverty which comes of drunkenness and idleness he begins to eat oysters as a regular diet, and notwithstanding the high estimation in which the best of us hold this mollusk, his name somehow suggests irregularity of living, late hours, unwholesome hauntsand potations of gin."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Ilgenfritz, F. Halm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz,
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNER.
Solicitor—JOHN H. KAILEY.

MY WIFE

Insists on using only U. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
YOUGHIOGHENY CEMENT
LIME AND PLASTER,
258 LIBERTY STREET

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall and Winter Wear, AT LOWEST PRICES.

ABDIEL McCLURE & CO.'S
BROOM FACTORY
AND
Paper Warehouse,
NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET,
Flour Sacks and Grocer's Bags, also, Dealers in Brushes, Woodenware, &c., &c.,
309 Liberty St., Head of Smithfield St.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward, Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. MCELROY, JR., Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. MCGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. MCGALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LANG & CO.,
Manufacturers of the celebrated
Union Brooms.
OFFICE,
331 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Enameled
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, WATER, SEWERAGE, SOIL PIPE, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Guaranteed against the effect of water, air or earth, singly or combined.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

JOSEPH MCNAUGHER.....SAM'L MCNAUGHER.
PAVING.
We are prepared to pave, repave or repair streets, side-walks and yards with stone, brick or flags, furnishing and setting curbstones at lowest prices to justify good work.
We will furnish contractors and others with curbstones, cut or rough. Orders prompty attended to. Address
McNAUGHER & CO.,
322 Federal street, Allegheny City.
Office hours 11 to 1 and 4 to 6 P. M.

GRAY'S ROOF PAINT
STOP ALL LEAKS
IN
OLD SHINGLE, TIN, FELT OR CANVAS ROOFS,
84 Diamond Street.

SLATE ROOFING.
AIKEN & CO.,
Cor. Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite Grain Elevator,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole agents for the celebrated Chapman Slate.

BLUE LICK
AND
BEDFORD WATERS
RECEIVED THIS DAY (JULY 24.)
Also, all the principal Imported and Domestic Waters, both on draught and in bottles.
SIMON JOHNSTON
Cor. Third Ave., & Smithfield St.,
Opposite Central Hotel.

FOR
CENTENNIAL CAMPAIGN!
AND
TRAVELING PUBLIC.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
Fine Russia and Grain Leather
TRAVELING SATCHELS!
POCKET BOOKS,
HAIR AND CLOTH BRUSHES,
Bunting and Muslin
Campaign Flags and Banners.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
C. Yeager & Co.
110 MARKET STREET.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE
"ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"
And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.
EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India and is in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
LEA & PERRINS'
SIGNATURE IS ON EVERY BOTTLE.
John Duncan's Sons,
NEW YORK.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wall Paper---No. 1.
Wall Hangings, Ceilings, Friezes and Dados in English style, Easlake and Owen Jones' designs.
Wall Paper---No. 2.
Leather, Tapestry Velvet, Gold Stencil, Pictures, French Corners and Borders, Paris styles.
Wall Paper---No. 3.
American Papers, original designs of all qualities at medium and low prices.
W. P. MARSHALL,
47 SEVENTH STREET, (not avenue.)

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1876.

—AT—

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny City, Pa.

NEW SILKS,
NEW CASHMERES,
NEW DRESS GOODS.
Our stock of Black and Colored Silks is now, as heretofore, replete in every quality, and our large sales on these goods are a sufficient guarantee to our patrons as to prices being the lowest.
At 75c to $3.00 and upwards, superior bargains in Black Silks.

SHADED SILKS.
At $1, assorted shades in Brown Dress Silks.
At $1.12½c, very latest fall shades in Colored Silks, with a very fine line of striped, checked, mourning and brocade silks, all at our old and usual lowest prices.

FANCY DRESS GOODS.
Our stock of Fancy Dress Goods has been entirely replenished with all the very latest novelties, in New Fall Dress Goods in all classes of goods and lowest to finest textures from 8c per yard to $2.

CASHMERES.
Our line of Black Cashmeres and Colored Cashmeres in latest shades will in the future be found always leading, both as to variety and prices. It is now very complete and ex ra good bargains offered.

FLANNELS.
A very large and complete stock of Eastern and Country Made Flannels, all in new patterns at mill prices.
Fine Pressed and Opera Flannels.
Embroidered Skirting and Shaker Flannels.

NEW GOODS.
New goods at Lowest Prices.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!
In Ladies' Department.

Grand Opening to-day and Beautiful Display of Patterns Hats and Bonnets of French, English and American Styles, just received. Ladies' New Styles in Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets. Most Beautiful Line of New Flowers, Feathers, Wings and Tips, just received and landed from Europe. An Elegant Display of New Hat Ornaments and Jewelry of all kinds---Celluloid Coral Jewelry a Specialty.

Latest and Newest Shades in Ribbons in all Widths to match. Sash Ribbons in all the Leading Colors.

We invite Particular Attention to the New and Beautiful line of Plain, Hem-stitched, Medallion and Fancy Bordered Linen Sets, all Cardinal Sets, &c.

New and Complete line of Ladies' Ties and Neckwear. Black Lace Scarfs, Barbs and Scarfing Nets.

New Assortment of Dress Trimmings, Lacing Cords, Tassels, Fancy Bordered Handkerchiefs in Cardinal and Navy Blue.

New Assortment Ladies' and Misses' Lisle and Kid Gloves, with a New and Complete Stock of Everything in the way of Woolen Goods for Misses and Infants. Hoods, Caps, Sacques, &c., &c. Knitting Balmoral Yarn, Germantown Yarn, Zephyrs, &c., all at Our Usual Lowest Prices.

GRAND OPENING
to-day of a large line of Ladies' and Misses' Cloth Sacques in latest Paris fall styles, lowest to most qualities at very low prices.

SHAWLS.
At a reduction from former prices a new line of Cashmere Brocade Shawls, Black Thibet Shawls, New Striped and Fancy Shawls.

SUITS, UNDERWEAR.
Ladies' and Misses' Suits and Overdresses made of most fashionable materials in newest fall styles at lowest prices.
Ladies' and Misses' Underwear, medium and heavy weight, all sizes at lowest prices.

CLOTHING.
An unusually fine assortment of Gents', Youths' and Boys' Ready Made Fall Clothing at less than usual prices.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
A full and complete stock of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., in all grades.

BLANKETS.
Eastern and Country Blankets in White, Brown, Gray, Blue and Green at factory prices.

BEDDINGS.
Special good bargains in Marseilles and Honey-comb Quilts. Advantageous purchases having been made of these goods, we are offering extra inducements.
Calico Comforts of our own manufacture at lowest prices.

GENTS' GOODS.
Special inducements in Gents' Furnishing and Fancy Goods.

With somewhat the feeling of pride we invite the attention of the public to an examination of our Store, New Departments having been added, making it one of the Most Complete West of New York, and almost of any in the UNION. A Representative of Our House being in the East Every Week, and sometimes—very frequently—twice, the Leading Novelties are at once placed in stock, and to-day, with the New and Large Additions Just Received, will be found the Most Complete, Fresh and Attractive it has ever been our pleasure to exhibit, and as Usual Our Prices will be Found Always the Very Lowest.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE,
ARE NOW OPENING
AUTUMN STYLES
In each department of
RETAIL STORES

COLORED DRESS SILKS
In over 100 different shades in 6 qualities, from $1.25 per yard up.
Check and Stripe, Black and Colored Grounds, Black Brocade Silks.
Colored Brocade Silks, new patterns, this Falls' importation.

BROCADE VELVETS.
Black Trimming Velvets, Black Costume Velvets, Colored Trimming Velvets.

Black Gros Gra in Silks,
Most reliable makes, quality guaranteed, from $1.25 per yard. We will for the next 30 days offer all goods at the old prices so popular during the season just passed.

NEW SHAPES
LADIES' STRAW HATS,
Feathers and Flowers,
Ribbons and Trimming Silks, newest shades.
NEW BLACK
Silk and Chenille Fringes,
Colored Silk Fringes, Tassels, Cords and Buttons to match Silks.
Black Silk and Crochet Trimming, Buttons, Tassels, Cords and Ornaments.

HOSIERY!
Ladies' and Children's Cardinal Cotton and Cashmere Hose.
Ladies', Misses', Men's and Boys'
Merino Underwear,
For present and Fall wear, now opening in all grades.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.
DEMOREST'S
FALL PATTERNS
AND
PORT FOLIOS.
NOW READY.
BARGAINS FOR CASH
IN
Hosiery, Gloves,
Underwear, Yarns and Zephyrs,
Trimmings, Ribbons,
AND
EMBROIDERIES.
NO. 37 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. D. Carlisle.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c
CARPETS.
There are Three Reasons Why Everybody Should Buy from
McFARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.
1st—Our sales room being on Second Floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.
2d—We buy everything from Manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.
3d—We sell for Cash, avoiding thereby losses by bad debts, and are offering goods at the LOWEST PRICES.

NEW
SPRING PATTERNS
JUST OPENED.
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

ICE.
ICE! ICE!
ICE.
KEYSTONE ICE CO.,
NEGLEY BROTHERS & CUNNINGHAM.
GOOD ICE AND PLENTY OF IT.
Our customers are guaranteed a full supply during the entire season, ice delivered by the pound, cwt., ton or car load, at lowest market rates. Send to or leave orders at offices, 102 Fourth avenue, or Beatty street, near Hiland avenue, East End. P. O. Box 404. 6:9

HOLMAN'S
Fever and Ague and Liver Pad
CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE, SIMPLY BY ABSORPTION.
The Best Liver Regulator in the World

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, September 25, 1876.

Saturday presented better weather, and larger counter activity than the day preceding was noticeable at the banks. The outlook is still favorable to greater financial activity, but it is not yet fully upon us. In the city there is only a moderate supply of negotiable paper, and the amount of loanable funds at command is in excess of the present opportunities for employment. But, as has been previously remarked, the future is looked forward to with such confidence by bankers that they have begun to discriminate extensively in accepting the discounts offered them, as they expect an active loan market later in the fall.

Rates of discounts are 8@10 per cent. to regular customers. Desirable outside paper is taken at lower rates, varying with time and other circumstances. Business on the street is transacted at bank rates, and is quiet.

OUR COTTON MANUFACTURERS.

The Boston *Advertiser* says the quantity of cotton taken by the northern mills from the last crop—1,211,600 bales—will surprise almost everybody. Cotton for home use is taken chiefly from sections producing the best staple, and packing in bales heavier than the average of the crop. This tendency was increased the past year by the relatively cheaper prices at those points of supply and the cheap rates of transportation. The staple of the last crop was, in expending value and lightness of waste, as good as in the best of previous crops. It is said by those who are apparently well igformed that the mills held in stock less cotton on the 31st of August last than the year before. Then the whole 1,211,600 bales taken during the year, and more, must have gone into consumption; an increase of 12 per cent. on the previous year, and the consumption of that year was the largest ever made to that time, except in the one year 1872–3, before the panic, when it was about one-half of one per cent. In the last two years the consumption of cotton was about 100,000,000 pounds, or ten per cent. more than in the two years just preceding the panic, when business was under its highest activities.

ENGLISH BUSINESS DEPRESSION.

The London *Economist* of the 9th observes that though still indicative of depression, the returns of our foreign trade during August contrast favorably with those for immediately preceding months. Instead of the continuous and heavy decline in the value of our imports, which was a prominent feature in the returns for the quarter ending in July, we have during the past month a considerable increase; and although there is still a falling off in the value of our exports, the rate of decline is less than the average for the previous months of the year.

ANOTHER CALL.

A fifth call of $10,000,000 of Government bonds of the May and November issue it is supposed will be made before the end of the month, making $50,000,000 for September. It is expected at Washington that the whole of the $300,000,000 new 4½ per cents will probably be placed before the 1st of March, and a corresponding sum of 5-20s of 1865 of both issues cancelled.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	110	5-20's 1865-coupons	118¾
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	118¾	10-40's	114¾
" 1865	118¾	Currency 6's	126¾
" 1865 new	118¾	New 5's per cents	114¾
5-20's 1867 coupon	118¾	4½ per cents	110¾

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	103	Ohio & Mississippi	12¾
Erie	16½	Union Pacific	61
L. C.	85½	Toledo & Wabash	7
C. & A.	70	Harlem	125
St. Paul	30½	Adams Express	95½
Do. Pref	61¾	American Express	49½
Michigan Southern	93	Pacific Mail	34½
Do. Central	41	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	83
Northwestern com.	56¾	Quicksilver	13½
Do. Pref.	81	Ft. Wayne	100
Rock Island	104½	Hannibal & St. Jo.	12
Clevn. & Pittsb.	88¾	Do. Pref.	25
Pacific Mail	29¾	Iron Mountain	16
Western Union	76		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R. (8)	44¾	Cen. Trans (A)	43¾
Reading (8)	45¾	Empire (A)	49½
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	128	A. V. R. R. 7.30 (B)	102
Oil Creek (B)	44¾	P. C. & St. L. 7.30 (B)	81
Lehigh Valley (B)	61¾	N. Pacific bonds (B)	14

NEW YORK, September 23, 1876.

Money closed easy at 1@1½. The customs receipts were $184,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $40,000. Prime mercantile paper 4@6. Sterling was dull at 483@484¾. Gold opened and closed at 110. The borrowing rates were 1-64, 2½, 2, 3, 1½ and 1 per cent., and the carrying rate 1½ per cent., the latter current at the close.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, increase	$1,211,500
Specie, decrease	2,206,500
Legal tenders, increase	1,533,200
Deposits, increase	2,382,100
Circulation, increase	60,700
Reserve, increase	4,419,025

Governments closed firm, in railroad bonds Northwest consolidated gold coupons were firm at 95@95½, and Rock Island 7s at 110. St. Paul sinking funds rose to 88½, and closed at 88. State bonds were dull and prices nominal. The stock market was weaker in early dealings, and prices declined ¼ to 1½ per cent. Towards noon a steadier feeling set in, and the decline was partially recovered. Later the market became quiet and firm. Stocks were quiet during the last hour, and the market was generally steady. The fluctuations slight, as a rule, were ⅛@¼ per cent. outside of the New Jersey Central and Harlem. The former, after selling at 27½ regular and 28 under the rule, declined to 27½ regular. Harlem sold at 131 regular and 130 seller 10. New York Central was quiet at 96¾@96⅝. The sales today were small comparatively. Included in them were 5,000 shares New Jersey Central, 7,300 Lake Shore, 5,000 Pacific Mail, 6,500 St. Pauls, 6,000 Ohios, 7,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 18,000 New Jersey Central, and 3,000 Michigan Central.

The imports, including dry goods, in the public stores the week were $6,500,600, and the exports of produce $5,500,000.

*Government*s.—United States Coupons 1881, 118½; 5-20s '65, 113½; do. new, 113½; do. '67, 116½; do. '68, 118½; do. new, 5s, 114½; 10-40s, 114½; do. coupons, 115½; currency 6s, 126.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 44½; do. new, 44½; Virginia new, 25; do. old, 25; Missouri 6s, 108½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 76; Quicksilver, 13; do. preferred, 17; Mariposa, 1; do. preferred, 4; Pacific Mail, 29½; Adams Express, 106; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 82½; American Express, 59; United States Express, 63; New York Central, 97½; Erie, 16½; do. preferred, 15; Harlem, 130½; do. preferred, 123; Michigan Central, 41; Panama, 91; Terre Haute, 5; do. preferred, 25; Lake Shore, 53; Illinois Central, 84; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 88½; Northwestern common, 36; do. preferred, 61; C. C. C. & I., 36½; New Jersey Central, 27½; Rock Island, 104½; St. Paul, 30; do. preferred, 61½; Toledo & Wabash, 8½; do. preferred, 24; Fort Wayne, 91; Terre Haute, 4½; do. preferred, 13½; Chicago & Alton, 97½; do. preferred, 107; Ohio & Mississippi, 12½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 77½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 14½; Missouri Pacific, 3; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 7½; Indiana Central, 9½; Burlington & Quincy, 144; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 113; Central Pacific bonds, 107; Union Pacific bonds, 106½; Union Pacific land grants, 104½; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 91½.

LONDON, September 23.—Consols 96 5-16; 5-20s '65, 106; do. '67, 108½; 10-40s, 108¾; new 5s, 107½; New York Central, 93; Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 18.

PARIS, September 23.—Rentes 106f 77c.

FRANKFORT, September 23.—U. S. new 5s, 103½.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, September 23, 1876.

There is a continued steady demand for nearly all the leading articles of merchandise, and while there is an entire absence of speculation and the hand-to-mouth policy is being closely adhered to, there is an increasing business in the aggregate.

APPLES—The supply in our market, although not large is fully equal to the demand, and prices are no better; ranging from $1 to 1.10 ₱ bbl.

BEANS—Quoted nominal at 90c@$1 ₱ bu, and dull.

BROOM CORN—Choice hurl in fair demand, with sales at 7 to 8½c as to quality; brush that will work up, 6@6½; medium green, 5½@6; red tipped, 5@5½; inferior, 3@4; crooked, 2@3½.

BUTTER—Prime to choice solid packed in firkins and tubs, 24@25c; do, roll, 23@27; do creamery, 30@32. There is no abatement in the demand for prime table Butter, but common stock continues dull.

CHEESE—There is a steady demand, and the tendency continues upward; we continue to quote August make at 11¾@12c to the wholesale trade, and 12¾@13 in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUIT—There is no demand whatever for domestic, but some little inquiry for foreign, including Prunes and Raisins.

EGGS—The market appears to be growing stronger; dealers generally quoted at 20c to-day.

FLOUR—Dealers generally report a fair consumptive demand, and the market is firm, but no change in prices, which we answer as follows:

Red winter flours	$6.25@6.75 ₱ bbl
Amber wheat flours	6.50@7.00 "
Spring wheat flours	6.25@6.75 "
Patent process and fancy white wheat	7.50@8.50 "
Rye flour	4.50@4.75 "

GREASES—Sugars continue easy, and, as will be seen, we have reduced our quotations slightly again. There have been no new features in the Coffee market for some days. The stock in first hands is less than one-half what it was at this time last year, yet there is a lack of confidence in the immediate future of the market, and jobbers, as a rule, are carrying very small stocks. Nothing new to report in regard to Molasses, Syrups, Rice, etc., etc.

RICE.			
Carolina	6¾@7¾	Louisiana	6¼@6¾

SUGARS.			
Cut Loaf	12	Standard B	10⅝
Crushed	11¾	Standard Ex C	10⅛
Granulated	11¾	Ref. Yellow	9¾@10¼
Powdered	11¾	N. O.	9¾@10⅛
Standard A	11		

SYRUPS.			
Choice	55	Fair	45@50
Prime	50@55	Dark	35@40

MOLASSES.			
N. O. Choice	80	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	60@70	Demara	50@55

TEAS.			
Young Hyson	45@85	Japan	40@55
Gunpowder	45@90	Oolong	35@85
Imperial	40@75	Souchong	35@75

COFFEES.	
Prime	26¾c
Second Grade	25¾c
Third Grade	24¾c

Loose half a cent less.

GRAPES—Quoted at 3½c per lb.

GRAIN—The receipts of Wheat continue small, and with a light supply and a steady demand prices are firmer and higher; we now quote Penna. and Ohio red at $1.18@1.20; do amber, $1.23@1.25. Millers here also are inclined to think that current rates will not long be maintained, hence they are not disposed to buy very largely. The supply of oats continues light, scarcely equal to the demand, and prices are firm but unchanged; mixed, 36@37c; white, 37@38. Corn is also in light supply and firmer, although the inquiry is not urgent; car lots of yellow sell at 53½ on track, and Shelled at 55@57, as to quality. Rye is firmer with but little offering, still quoted at 62@65.

HAY—The market is firm but unchanged; loose from country wagons, $16@18, as to quality and condition. Baled is quoted at $14@15 for good to prime timothy.

MILL FEED—Bran scarce and higher, $12@12.50 ₱ ton, on track. Middlings quoted at $19@21, and Shorts at $14@16.

ONIONS—In fair demand and steady at $2.50@3 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Extra winter strained Lard Oil, 95; current make, 88@84. Miners Oil firm but unchanged, 37 for yellow, and 60 for white. Carbon still quoted at 23@25c.*

POTATOES—Stock continue scarce, and prices are still maintained; Peach Blows quoted at 70@75c ₱ bu. Sweets in good supply and dull; quotable at $3 25@3.50 ₱ bbl for Baltimores, and $3.75@4 ₱ bbl for Jerseys.

POULTRY—Live chickens by the coop 35@40c ₱ pair, according to size.

PEACHES—Will soon be out of season; $1.75@2.50 per box, as to quality and condition.

PROVISIONS—There is a continued fair demand; business is holding out remarkably well and prices are keeping up better than was generally expected

THE WOOL TRADE.

Boston.

The wool market has had a fair week's business. True, the reported sales are not more than half the average of the past eight weeks, but while the dealers might have sold more, there has been rather an apathetic feeling on their part, and an inclination to hold back their stocks for the further advance, which, if not now upon them, is certainly not very far off.

The starting up of a larger number of mills, and the increased consumption of two or three large ones since the late rains indicate a probability of a renewal of the inquiry for fleeces; and, with the stock now here well in hand, there is ample evidence that full prices are for the present at any rate to be the rule.

A number of heavy sellers have not yet delivered all the lots they had sold, being still engaged sorting out their receipts to fill the orders. This will be over opening and grading their supplies to have their lots in presentable order.

There seems to be no question but that straight X lots are somewhat scarce here, and a sale this week at 40c is a fresh *fide* transaction to a manufacturer. In fine fleeces, buyers would have to pay certainly 3c more than a week ago. This refers directly to light-conditioned, good stapled, above XX. Wools that are at all inferior, lots that are heavy or taggy, or indifferently sorted, cannot be quoted a mill higher than they were four weeks ago.

The market, from the appearance West, is well protected in its present position. The wools there are all in second hands, and those holding them in a very buoyant state of mind, and are this week writing over that good lots of Ohio will yet bring 40c at Boston, and fine choice selections 40 to 41c. This is above the market here, and may be random talk, but the advantage, Lincoln and Hope. The two Stones brought up tows of staves and oil barrels, and the Hope also had a tow of staves. The Hope started back yesterday afternoon.

FOLLOWING two towboats in addition to those already named, were in port yesterday: Simpson Horner, E. Williams, Sam Parker, Jno. A. Wood, J. E. Mercer, J. B. Williams, Fearless, Tom Dodsworth, Hornet No. 2, Ironsides, Stella, Wild Duck, Hawk, Tiger and Jno. Penney.

THE widow of the late Jesse D. Bright brought suit for the amount of $36,000, Wednesday, against the Raymond City Coal Company. She sues as the executrix of her late husband's will, and says the amount claimed is the ballance due for services rendered by the late Jesse D. Bright. What the character of those services were is not specified.

THE *Sioux City Journal*, 19th, says: River men are expecting a big rush of business another season. The river is at a stand—47 feet above low water mark. The steamer Pontenelle, of the Wilder et. St. Louis Line, is due here this evening from below. The C. K. Peterson arrived here Sunday morning from below. She is in the Government service. The steamer Western, Capt. Wm. Coulson, had a load of freight aboard yesterday forenoon at Yankton, for Ft. Buford, and was awaiting orders from above.

WALT says: Pilots complain very much of the removal of the beacon light from the foot of the cut-off at Devil's Elbow. It was discontinued by the Alice on last down trip, upon the supposition that it was no longer needed, and a new light was placed at the head of Foglemans's chute. There has been so much water down the other way since that time that boats have not been compelled to run Foglemans's at night, unless they chose to, but either way they find the need of a light at the foot of the cut-off, and hope that it will be re-established before long.

A SYNDICATE has been formed by the cotton seed oil mills in Memphis to fix a price for the cotton seed of the present cotton crop. The rate agreed upon is very unsatisfactory to planters, and many declare they will not accept the rates. They are, however, powerless to remedy the matter, unless they keep their crop and use it for fertilizing purposes. The syndicate will fix a price each week upon a rate for seed, and they have divided the territory for agents to work over, so that no seed grown above a certain line can find a market at New Orleans, and none grown below the agreed line will be received at the Memphis mills.

DURING the last down trip of the Yellowstone on the 26th of August, she was fired into by the Indians at Coulson's Rapids, 80 miles above Ft. Buford, and a soldier named Deanis Shield killed. The boat had a load of Government freight and a guard of 29 soldiers. The Indians were concealed in the bushes on the bank of the river. several volleys were fired, the balls striking and rattle about the deck. Capt. Massie ran to the pilot-house to assist the pilot. Soon after a bullet struck a piece of boiler iron that had been put up the previous day to protect the pilot, making a deep in indentation. Had it not been for this iron Capt. Massie or the pilot, Merritt, or perhaps both, would have been killed. The Yellowstone carries at least a dozen marks on her as the result of this attack.

SMITH & SHEPLER,

CELEBRATED

Feed Water Boiler Washer.

PATENTED FEBRUARY 29, 1876.

This Improved Heater and Washer has been approved by the National Board of Supervising Inspectors, in session February, 1876, and also by practical Engineers on the steamboats Whale, Rover, Seven Sons, Maggie Smith, Ironsides, and others.

J. B. SHERRIFF & SON,

Manufacturers,

68 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A Northwestern Wheat Combination.

A Milwaukee dispatch says: It is announced as a fact here that the millers of Minneapolis have formed an association for the purchase of all the wheat that may be offered for sale in the North, as far south as Winona. In Minneapolis there are 500 run of stone, each with a capacity of 50 bbls every 24 hours, aggregating over 3,000,000 bu of wheat every 30 days. Agencies have been established at several places, and the association have agreed to take all the wheat Diamond Joe Reynolds, the grain king of the Northwest, can purchase for them, paying him a commission, and thus relieving him of any loss that might arise from the fluctuations in the market here, and may be random talk, but the advantages, Lincoln and Hope. The two Stones brought up so far through the season would suggest there was a reason for their professions.

In polled wools the demand noted last week still continues, and prices are steady. Scoured wools are in moderate supply, and have been sold at, we noticed a few weeks since Hartford as being the headquarters for the Pacific Scouring Company's wool, E. N. Kellogg assures us his sales have been large of late, but receipts have been light and stock in full assortment at the present time.

The new fall wools are coming in quite freely, with plenty of samples offering of lots to arrive. The spring prices were fully realized.

Receipts for the week 11,252 bales domestic and 2,126 bales foreign.

Sales for the week foot up about 1,440,000 pounds domestic and 46,000 pounds foreign.

There have been the following sales of fleece wools: 27,000 lbs X and above at 40c; 90,000 lbs X and XX Penn. at 40@42½c; 1,400 lbs XX and above do. at 42½c; 30,000 lbs do. at 40½c; 40,000 lbs Ohio on p. t.; 6,000 lbs do. at 38c; 10,000 lbs do. at 36@37c; 6,000 lbs do. at 39c; 2,000 lbs medium do. at 40c; 5,000 lbs X do. at 39c; 2,000 lbs do. at 38c; 4,000 lbs do. at 36c; 20,000 lbs XX do. at 40c; 5,000 lbs do. at 41½c; 2,000 lbs XXX fleece at 44c; 5,000 lbs XX Ohio at 42c; 1,000 lbs X do. at 40c; 30,000 lbs do. Mich. at 36c; 70,000 lbs do. at 38@39c; 2,000 lbs do. at 39c; 1,000 lbs do. at 40c; 12,000 lbs X Wis. at 38c; 2,300 New York State X at 39c; 13,000 lbs do. at 40c.—*Commercial Bulletin*.

New York.

We find nearly all reports still of a steady to firm tenor, with an occasional development into the buoyant order, the latter, however, the exception rather than the rule. The demand is still for all domestic grades, and as near as can be ascertained comes in the main from dealers getting stocks together and into shape. For reasons previously noted the manufacturing interest is holding back with a good deal caution and handle little, if anything, beyond known positive wants, but a great many small lots go to this outlet to complete assortments. Foreign stocks here are moderate in quantity and the proportion of fine fleeces unusually small, with some of the coarse wools and delaine parcels in excess of the wants, in view of the extreme rates owners are asking. We are informed that there are 3,000,000 pounds of this desirable stock in Ohio, but that portions of this State and Pennsylvania hold most of their clip yet, and that some of the Michigan and most of Ohio are quietly withdrawn to await an anticipated improved demand and higher rates later in the season. Among the recent transactions are 40c paid in bond at Boston, brought here, and now resold to go back. Jersey fleeces has sold a little more freely, both the clothing and carpet grades.

Sales of 10,000 lbs X and XX. Ohio at 41½c; 15,000 lbs unwashed Ohio at 38c; 10,000 lbs Michigan fleeces at 36c; 1,000 lbs black fleeces at 30c; 45,000 lbs X and above fleeces, 25,000 lbs Western at 40c; 5,000 lbs Ohio combing, 15,000 lbs fine delaine combing, 300 lbs shearings, 15 bags No. 1 pulled; 108 bags lambs' do., 90 bags short extra, 5 bags old extra on private terms; 10,000 lbs Eastern Texas at 22c; 3,500 lbs heavy Texas at 18c; 1,000 Texas at 20@22c; 12,000 lbs heavy do at 22c; 22,000 lbs Western Texas at 20@23c; 10,000 lbs Eastern do at 24c; 8,000 lbs Texas fine, in the grease, at 25c; 4,000 lbs unwashed Texas at 37½c; 10,000 lbs do at 35c; 30,000 lbs Texas, 12,000 lbs Montana, 40,000 lbs Utah, 5,000 lbs low Oregon, 10,000 lbs low do, 5,000 lbs unwashed do, 4,000 lbs combing do on private terms; 5,000 lbs combing Oregon at 35c; 25,000 lbs Colorado at 19@20c; 20,000 lbs Georgia and Lake at 27½c; 30,000 lbs new fall California at 16@20c; 5,000 lbs spring California at 23c; 10,000 lbs do slightly burry, at 19c; 15,000 lbs burry at 17c; 15,000 free at 23@26c; 20,000 lbs do at 22½c; 8,000 lbs do fine at 26½c; 75,000 lbs do at 23@26½; 80,000 lbs do, 6,000 lbs mixed do on private terms; 127,000 lbs Montana at 40c; 3,000 bales Cape, mostly in bond for Canada, at or about 16½c gold; 25 bales South American, 56 bales Mediterranean, 28 bales Canada, 100 bales Cape, 50 bales camel's hair noils, 5,000 lbs domestic noils on private terms, and 10,000 lbs cattle hair at 2½c to carpet makers.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 23. — Cotton 10¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; red $1.06@1.12. Corn steady at 49@50c. Oats dull at 35@40c. Rye firm at 68c. Barley dull at 95c@$1.06. Pork in fair demand at $16.25@17.50. Lard steady; steam 10 1-2c; kettle 11¾@12c. Bulk meats firm; 7a7¾a 8¾a8¼c. Bacon firm at 7¾@8;a10a10¾c. Whisky steadyat $1.08. Butter firm and unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, September 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened firm; ½c higher; closed dull; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.02¾; No. 2 $1.08¾; No. 3 $1.03. Corn steady; No. 2 46c. Oats dull; No. 2 36c. Rye steady; No. 1 65c. Barley firm; No. 2 spring cash, September and October 58c; No. 3 56½c.

Boston.

BOSTON, September 23.—Flour firm; superfine western $3.50a4.00. Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $4.50a5.00; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $1.05½ at 06 1-2; Illinois $1.06a1.07 1-2; St. Louis $1.06¾a1.07. Corn steady at 60a63c. Oats dull; No. 2 white and mixed 46a51c; rejected 44a46c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, September 23.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 1 amber Michigan $1.16 1-2; No. 2 $1.24; amber Michigan $16¾; No 2 amber Illinois $1.18; No. 3 $1.08. Corn steady; high mixed 50¼c; low mixed 41c; damaged 46½c. Oats weak; white 37c; Michigan 37c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, September 23.—Cotton and flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1.17. Corn steady at 40½c. Oats quiet at 36½c. Rye dull at 58c. Barley: sample lots of Minnesota and Wisconsin at 55a $1.00. Pork lower at $17.50. Lard lower at 10¾a10 3 4c. Bulk meats: none offered.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 23.—Cotton quiet and steady. Wheat dull and unchanged. Rye dull at 68c. Oats firm; white 38c. Provisions firm and unchanged.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, September 23.—Cotton firm; asking higher at 10¾c; sales 1,200 bales; receipts 715. Others unchanged.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 23. — Corn firm; white 65c; yellow 63. Oats firm at 42a43c. Others unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, September 23.—Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan $1.26; No. 1 amber $1.31. Corn firm at 58a59c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, September 23.—Petroleum unchanged; s. w. 110 test, 23½.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, September 23.—Cattle: receipts 1,000 head; shipments 3,000; medium grades tending strongly downward; others steady; shippers good to choice $4,50a5.00; common to medium $3.50a4.00; butchers $2.75a3.75; fair to good stock $3.25a3.75; stockers and feeders $2.50a3.25; common and rough $2.00a2.50. Hogs: receipts 6,000; shipments 4,000; market quiet and weak, especially for heavy, which are 10c lower; good to choice $6a6.10; medium to fair $5.80a5.95; common and inferior $5.50 a5.75. Sheep: receipts 160 head; market dull and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, September 23.—Hogs steady and unchanged. Cattle firm and unchanged. Sheep in demand for shipping grades; but few here.

CINCINNATI, September 23. — Hogs steady; fair to good light and heavy $6,00 a6.25.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 23.—Hogs unchanged; receipts 1,000.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, September 23.—Cotton steady, firm at 11¼a11 5-16c; futures firm; September 11 11-32a11 3-8c; October 11 5-16a11 11-32; November 11 1-32; December 11 15-32a 11 7-16c; January 11 17-32a11 9-16c.

CHARLESTON, September 23. — Cotton steady; middlings 10¾c; net receipts 2,612 bales; sales 772 bales; exports coastwise 436 bales.

SAVANNAH, September 23.—Cotton firm; middlings 10¾c; net receipts 2,459 bales; sales 1,042 bales; exports coastwise 1,606 bales.

GALVESTON, September 23. — Cotton steady; middlings 10¾c; net receipts 2,612 bales; sales 772 bales; exports coastwise 436 bales.

CHARLESTON, September 23. — Cotton firm; middlings 10¾c; net receipts 1,758 bales; sales 1,000 bales.

Wool.

BOSTON, September 23.—Transactions in wool has been fairly up to the standard with previous weeks, but the business of this week has been fully up to expectations; stocks of desirable are rapidly disappearing, and demand for fine fleeces still inquite active; sales for the week include 369,000 lbs. Ohio and Pennsylvania at 38a 40c for X and No. 1; 42a42½c for XX; 44a 47½c for XX and above; bulk of most desirable XX and above; 40c for Michigan fleeces firmer; sales include 163,000 lbs. at 35a38 1-2c; choice lots X and medium 37a38 1-2c; western and other fleeces have been quiet; all grades held quite firm; combing and delaine quite steady; sales 172,000 lbs.; principally 45c for fine delaine; 47 1-2a 50c for combing; best lots of combing held firm; 50c for fine; fine Ohio X down sales comprise 80,000 lbs.; 32 1-2a42c for super and X, latter for choice Maine super.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, September 23.—The print market is very quiet and firm, and the supply unusually light. Cotton goods are in steady demand at unchanged prices. Checks are in light supply. Dress goods are active. Prints are in jobbing request. Woolen goods are in very low prices. Woolen goods are in moderate demand. The Bulletin says: Four hundred cases of gingahams will be peremptorily sold at auction on Wednesday next.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND

DEALER IN

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,

Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Rails, Lead, Leadened Pipe, Fire, Oil, Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,

Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,

W. J. Hammond,

Cor. Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa

ARCHITECTS.

BOYD & GAMBLE ARCHITECTS

GERMANIA BANK BUILDING,

Corner of Wood street and Diamond alley.

T. D. EVANS, ARCHITECT,

Has returned from Europe,

OFFICE—96 FIFTH AVENUE,

b65 PITTSBURGH.

BARR & MOSER, ARCHITECTS

HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building, Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

E. M. BUTZ, Architect,

64 and 66 Federal street, Allegheny,

has designed and superintended the erection of the Penna. Reform School Buildings, German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Second Ward Public School, Allegheny, Seventh U. P. Church, 44th street, Pittsburgh, City Hall, New Castle, Pa., Boyle Block, Federal street, Allegheny, and numerous public and private buildings.

PROFESSIONAL.

SAMUEL M'MASTERS,

Alderman,

EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,

No. 100 GRANT STREET,

OFFICE, OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S

AROMATIC

Schiedam Schnapps

This celebrated Beverage acknowledged by the whole MEDICAL FACULTY as a superlative

TONIC! DIURETIC!

Anti-Dyspeptic and Invigorating Cordial.

Used and called for daily by thousands, is offered to all who will in need and suffering, with the assurance of its PURITY and RELIABILITY,

UDOLPHO WOLFE CO.,

No. 18 Beaver street, New York.

Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Beware of counterfeits and imitations.

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.

CAREY, GILPIN & CO.,
W. H. BROWN & BRO.,
BALTIMORE.

Grist & Saw Mill Machinery.

HAY, SHINKLE & MILLER,

Successors to WM. J. ANDERSON,

IRON FOUNDERS AND MILL FURNISHERS

At 39 Water Street,

Works formerly owned by S. S. FOWLER.

Turbin Water Wheels, Shafting, Pulley and Mill Gearing in great variety.

Defiance & Co.'s Bolting Cloth.

John A. Hafner's Coil Springs for Mill Spindles.

Gang, Circular and Muley Saw Mills, &c., &c.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 23, 1876.

FLOUR—Quiet and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat fairly active and a shade higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.07¾ cash; $1.04¾ October; $1.04¾a1.04¾ November; No. 3 95c; rejected 78c. Corn steady; No. 2 46½c cash; 46c September; 44c October. Oats: demand good, tending upwards; No. 2 33¾c cash; 34c October. Rye dull at 62c. Barley firm at 82c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and a shade lower; $16,35 cash; $16.25 October; $14.70 year. Lard dull; $10,35 cash; $10,22½a 10,25 October; $9,22½ year. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull at $1,08½.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 23.—Flour: business limited; receipts 12,000 bbls; superfine western and State $4,20a4,25; common to good $4,90a5,40; white wheat extra $5,55a 7,75; extra Ohio $4,90a7,50; St. Louis $5,10a 8,50. Rye flour steady at $4,50a5,25. Corn meal steady at $2,65a2,90. Wheat dull; receipts 42,000 bushels; No 2 Chicago spring, new, $1,19; amber Michigan choice, new, $1,31. Rye steady; Western 72 1-2a 73c. Barley steady; Western 85a90c. Malt: dull. Corn: light demand; receipts 50,000 bushels; western mixed warm 56a57c; mixed steam 57 1-2c. Oats: good grades firm, receipts 42,000 bushels; No 2 and drops firm. Coffee firm; Rio cargoes 15 1-2a18 1-2c. Sugar, molasses and rice dull. Petroleum dull; crude 14 1-2c; refined 26c; cases 30a31c; naphtha 14c. Turpentine firm at 33a 33 1-4c. Eggs steady; western 23a25c. Leather firm at 19a23. Wool firm; rulled 29a29c; unwashed 20a26c. Pork dull; $16,87½ a17. Beef quiet. Cut meats easier; long clear city 9¼a9¾c. Lard dull; prime steam $10,42 1-2a10,45. Butter firm at 16a30c. Cheese steady at 6a12c. Whisky dull; $1,12.

Metals.—Manufactured copper quiet; new sheathing 31c; Ingot Lake firm at 20 1-2 a21c. Pig iron unchanged; Russia sheet firm at 11¾a12c. Nails quiet; cut $3,10; clinch $4,65a5,35; horseshoe 20a20c.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, September 23.—Refined petroleum 40¾f.

LIVERPOOL, September 23.—Cotton firm at 5 31-32a6¼d; sales of 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales; American 6,000. California white wheat average 9s 8d (@9s 11d; Club 9s 11d@10s 2d; winter 9s 4d @9s 6d. Flour 22¾a26s. Oats 3s3¼s. Barley 3¼s. Corn 25¾@26s. Cloverseed 50s 55s. Refined petroleum 18¼a19d; spirits 12a13d.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, September 23. — Refined petroleum, 26c; crude, 18¼a19c. Clover seed 10a11c. Flour firm; Minnesota extra family $6,25a7,00. Wheat dull; red $1,25, amber $1,20a1,30. Rye 80c. Corn scarce; yellow 63a65c; mixed 58a60c. Oats dull; mixed 33c. Pork firm at $17,25a18. Lard 10¾a11c. Whisky: western $1,12. Butter, New York and Bradford county extra 33a35c; firsts 30a31c; western extra 28a30c; firsts 23a25c. Cheese firm at 10a10 1-2c. Eggs steady at 22a23c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 23. — Cotton 10¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; red $1.06a1.12. Corn steady at 49a50c. Oats dull at 35a40c. Rye firm at 68c. Barley dull at 95c@$1,06. Pork in fair demand at $16,25a17,50. Lard steady; steam 10 1-2c; kettle 11¾a12c. Bulk meats firm; 7a7¾a 8¾a8¼c. Bacon firm at 7¾@8;a10a10¾c. Whisky steadyat $1,08. Butter firm and unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, September 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened firm; ½c higher; closed dull; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.02¾; No. 2 $1.08¾; No. 3 $1.03. Corn steady; No. 2 46c. Oats dull; No. 2 36c. Rye steady; No. 1 65c. Barley firm; No. 2 spring cash, September and October 58c; No. 3 56½c.

Boston.

BOSTON, September 23.—Flour firm; superfine western $3.50a4.00. Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $4.50a5.00; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $1.05½ at 06 1-2; Illinois $1.06a1.07 1-2; St. Louis $1.06¾a1.07. Corn steady at 60a63c. Oats dull; No. 2 white and mixed 46a51c; rejected 44a46c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, September 23.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 1 amber Michigan $1.16 1-2; No. 2 $1.24; amber Michigan $16¾; No 2 amber Illinois $1.18; No. 3 $1.08. Corn steady; high mixed 50¼c; low mixed 41c; damaged 46½c. Oats weak; white 37c; Michigan 37c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, September 23.—Cotton and flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1.17. Corn steady at 40½c. Oats quiet at 36½c. Rye dull at 58c. Barley: sample lots of Minnesota and Wisconsin at 55a $1.00. Pork lower at $17.50. Lard lower at 10¾a10 3 4c. Bulk meats: none offered.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 23.—Cotton quiet and steady. Wheat dull and unchanged. Rye dull at 68c. Oats firm; white 38c. Provisions firm and un

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are stationary, followed by falling barometer, partly cloudy, cooler weather, followed by southeast winds.

Iron City College, Penn and Sixth St.
Evening sessions commence on Monday, October 2.

James Milliken & Co.
Have a large assortment of first-class furniture at lowest prices. Call at 89 Smithfield street and examine their stock.

An Aged Lady Leaves for the Centennial.
Mrs. Robert McAyeal, of Tarentum, Pa., the widow of a soldier of 1812, and eighty-five years of age—as young looking, and feels as young as many women of fifty or sixty, and who came here with her husband in 1814 from Wilmington, Delaware—has just started on a trip to the Centennial and her old home. Her husband commenced business here on Wood street about the same time that McCully, Weslett and others started.

Railroad Accidents.
A freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad jumped the track near Wall station, Saturday afternoon, wrecking three cars, delaying the Limited Mail for two hours, but injuring no one.

Another accident which might have resulted fatally occurred at the Twenty-eighth street crossing of the Valley Railroad, on Saturday. Walter Calmus, a three year old son of Henry Calmus, was struck by an engine and rolled over and over for some distance. By what was almost a miracle he escaped without serious injury. The bridge at that point should be built without delay.

New Ordinances.
The Ordinance Committee of Councils met on Saturday, and returned to councils with affirmative recommendations the following ordinances:

Amending city-code title "Signs and signboards." This provides a penalty for a violation of the ordinance where before there was none prohibiting the use of flaps to awnings which extend below the awning frame. Amending the city-code by "sidewalks," which provides that when a street is declared a public highway, and graded, it shall be the duty of the property-owners therein to have the sidewalks paved. The original ordinance made provision for the paving only when the street was paved. Providing for the collection of fines and forfeitures where such provision has not been made. An ordinance was ordered to be prepared by the City Attorney, declaring that in the future repaving of any street the city will only pay for the best cobble-stone, and in case the property owners desire a different kind of pavement, they must enter into an agreement to pay the difference in cost themselves. Also, one providing that drivers of vehicles must, under penalty of five dollars, stop their teams at crossings, at the direction of the policeman on duty. An ordinance prohibiting the use of steam whistles in the city was laid on the table.

The Morris-Scharff Race.
The articles of agreement between Morris and Scharff were signed Saturday afternoon at Harry Beaumont's sample room, on Smithfield street. The race is to be for $1,000 a side, and is to be rowed between the first and second dams on the Monongahela. Morris is to receive $50 for expenses. The race will be five miles in best and best boats. The men shall toss for choice of position before starting in the race, and shall be started by the word "go," said word to be given by the referee. The men shall start from two boats moored twenty-five yards apart, and shall row two and one-half miles to a stake-boat, and return to line of starting; each man to turn the stake-boat from right to left. No boat or boats in the interest of either contestant shall be allowed to accompany the men over the course. The leading boat becomes entitled to the choice of water when it shows clear water between its stern and the bow of its contestant. A boat swerving from a direct course while heads the progress of the contesting boat shall be ruled out. The deposit now up to be increased to $500 a side on Saturday, September 30th; the second and final deposit shall be made on the 15th of October, 1876. Harry Beaumont is to be final stakeholder. No steamboats will be allowed to go over the course during the race, which will doubtless be the most exciting that has ever taken place in Pittsburgh.

SNEAK THIEVES.

Their Operations in Allegheny.
On Saturday evening the clerk in Landis & Co.'s, tobacco factory, at the corner of Madison avenue and Virgin alley, Allegheny, went home to his supper, leaving the rear door unlocked, and the key sticking in the money drawer. During his absence some person stepped in and carried off $112 that was in the drawer. The robbery was soon after discovered and the police notified, but the thief had disappeared.

During Saturday afternoon a boarder in the house at the corner of Fremont street and Pennsylvania avenue mysteriously disappeared. Upon investigation it was found that about $50 worth of clothing, jewelry and other valuables that belonged to the other boarders had disappeared with him.

THE FALL OF A POLE.

Serious Accident at the Elevation of a Hickory in Sharpsburg, on Saturday Night.

On Saturday evening the Democrats of Sharpsburg worked themselves into a lively state of excitement over the raising of a hickory pole in that borough. It was intended to have a big time of it, and a brass band was on hand to help them along. The hole had been dug, and the pole, properly arranged, laid in readiness during the day. A pretty large crowd was in attendance in the evening, and the work of hoisting the pole was soon commenced. As it was going up the brass band played an air, and made such a noise that some of the men who had hold of the ropes did not hear the orders of the one who was superintending the raising. The result was that the entire weight of the pole was thrown upon one rope, which was not strong enough to support the hickory, and it broke. The pole fell into a crowd of men, who were unable to get away in time, and bruised a number of them severely. Two, George Frost and a man named Reiter, were the most seriously injured. The pole knocked Frost down and fell across his abdomen, hurting him internally very seriously. Reiter received injuries to that he had to be carried to his home. A man named Sieman also had to be assisted to his dwelling. Dr. Robinson was summoned and attended these three men. The accident increased the excitement to a great extent, and it was the topic of common conversation at that place during Saturday night.

THE BEST YET.

A Trot at Friendship Which was not All One Way—Two Days to Decide It.

The races at Friendship Park this year have all been of a one-sided character, and consequently much lacking in interest. Heretofore the horse that took the first heat generally took all the others, making it a foregone conclusion from the start which was to win. But the race that came off last Friday and Saturday was of a different character.

On Friday the entries were s. m., "Annie E.," bl'k. m., "Black Diamond," br. s., "Joe Wallace," ch. s., "Canton," w. g., "Joe Hooker," br. m., "Loretta," and s. m., "Belle Boyd." There were only six starters, Belle Boyd being withdrawn. The first heat was won by Black Diamond in 2:55; the second by Annie E. in 2:37; the third by Black Diamond in 2:35¾. On the fourth heat Black Diamond came in four lengths ahead, but the driver of Annie E. claimed a foul in making the turn. The judges did not allow the foul, but put Black Diamond back for running up the hill on both rounds, and awarded the heat to Annie E. in 2:55.

This made the race undecided, and after consultation it was concluded to finish it on Saturday, the track being rather heavy, and much cut up by the heats already made.

In the beginning of the race Black Diamond was the favorite, selling for five dollars against one for Annie E. After the termination of the second heat the Black mare was still the favorite, but Annie E was second choice. On Saturday Black [illegible] was still the favorite, but Annie E was readily sold as second and many of the pools she brought as much as the black mare.

The track was in splendid condition, and great confidence was felt that Black Diamond would win. Unfortunately she broke badly after the "go" was given and did not get down to work until she had gone twenty-five or thirty yards, loosing considerable. At the half mile she had recovered her lost ground, but was unable to do more than lap Annie E. up to the close, the latter winning in 2:49¾. Black Diamond was second, Joe. Hooker third, Loretta fourth, Canton fifth and Wallace sixth.

Annie E. was in harness while Black Diamond was to a road wagon. The latter speeds well, and could easily make it in much better time, but breaks too frequently, and is hard to get down again.

Another very interesting trot and a pace will take place at the Park today. If there is no more rain than we had last night the track will be in first class condition.

Notice.—For some time past many of our customers have been disappointing in not getting what French bread they wanted at off-hand department, No. 18 Fifth avenue. We have increased our facilities and will endeavor hereafter to have a full supply for all.

S. S. MARVIN & Co.

Prices to Suit All
at the new Boot and Shoe store of G. D Simen, No. 78 Ohio street, Allegheny city.

A BOLD OPERATION.

Daring Attempt to Burglarize the Second National Bank.

The Night Watchman Bound and Gagged—The Burglars Alarmed and Escape—An Officer Severely Wounded in Attempting to Arrest Them.

It has been so long since any desperate or determined effort has been made in this city to rob a bank, that bank officials had come to retire at night with a feeling of security, and the police and detectives had almost come to the conclusion that this city had a special immunity from such depredations. A circumstance occurred last evening, however, which will have a tendency to dispel this feeling of security from bank officials, and particularly bank watchmen, and teach the "protectors of our persons and property," the watchmen and detectives, that no place is secure against the attacks of that most villainous, bold and daring of all classes of depredators—the bank robbers.

An attempt was made last evening to burglarize the Second National Bank of this city, located in the building formerly occupied by the old Keystone Bank, at the corner of Liberty street and Garrison alley, being No. 273 Liberty street, which for boldness and daring has never been excelled in that line of business in this city.

The night watchman, Mr. Samuel Lewis, a young man 19 years of age, who is also on duty at this bank on Sunday, left the bank about a quarter past four o'clock yesterday, and did not return until about nine o'clock, when he entered the bank, locked the door behind him, and taking a navy revolver out of a desk drawer in the front part of the building, started back to the director's room, which is in the extreme rear of the building. In order to reach the rear room it is necessary to pass through a narrow passageway between the vault and the water closet, and just as he reached the door leading to the water closet, he was set upon by three men, one of whom grabbed his pistol and while holding it struck him a severe blow in the head, stunning him slightly, and before he could recover the alarm had got hold of him, and proceeded to gag him, bind a handkerchief over his eyes, and handcuff him with two pair of handcuffs. The gag consisted of a good sized gum ball inside of a handkerchief. After this proceeding was gone through with they drew a black cap down over his face, carried him to the director's room in the rear of the building, placed him on the bed, and then set a chair on the bed, over which they spread a blanket, so that no one from the front of the building could see him. So far everything had progressed swimmingly for the burglars, and according to the statement of Mr. Lewis, they appeared to be taking things very leisurely, so far as he could ascertain. A little circumstance occurred about ten minutes after they had secured the watchman which spoiled their plans and induced them to beat a hasty retreat.

THE DISCOVERY.

It has been customary for Mr. Lewis' brother James, a bright boy of twelve or fourteen years old, to sleep with him in the bank, and usually he accompanies him when he comes from his supper in the evening, but last evening he was detained for some reason, and did not arrive at the bank until after Samuel had been there some fifteen minutes. He knocked at the door but received no response, and after waiting a few minutes he knocked again, when some one said "yes," in a voice which he though seemed strange, and just then he heard the iron shutter on one of the windows facing the alley open, and, looking through the window, he saw three men jump through the window into the alley and run towards the river. He at once called the police, and in a few minutes there were several officers on the ground in pursuit of the burglars, while another with the assistance of some men who were attracted there by the cry of police, entered the building by the window through which the burglars made their exit, and when in they found Samuel Lewis lying on the bed, bound and gagged as described above.

HOW THE BURGLARS ENTERED.

The room occupied by the bank is separated from the hall leading to the stairway by a lath and plaster petition, through which a hole was cut sufficiently large to admit the body of an ordinary sized man. The indications were that the burglars had entered the building from the alley in the rear and ascended a pair of winding stairs to the third floor where a hall communicates with the stairway leading from the front of the building. Descending this stairway they had securely bolted and barred the front door and had cut through into the bank immediately behind the door.

THE PURSUIT.

The burglars it appears run down the alley to Penn avenue, thence to Tenth street and down to the river bank. The officers in pursuit never got sight of them, but followed in the direction they had taken, too far in the rear, however, to capture them, notwithstanding they must have been detained for some time on the river bank, near Brown's Mill, where there was

AN OFFICER SHOT.

Lieutenant Cronis, of the city police, was making his nine o'clock round, and as he neared the foot of Tenth street, coming up Duquesne way, he saw three men running hastily down Tenth street towards the river, one of whom was in white shirt sleeves. Thinking there was something wrong, he started in pursuit, and was rapidly gaining on the fugitives, when they turned and fired at him, seven shots in all, two of which took effect, one through the left wrist and the other in the right side, the ball entering the liver. Officer Cronin fell on receiving the second shot, and the burglars made their escape, crossing the river, it is thought, in a boat probably had there by an accomplice. Officers were immediately dispatched to Allegheny city, where the man without a coat was heard from, but no definite trace could be obtained of him.

AT THE BANK.

Within twenty minutes after the alarm had been given by the boy there were at least five hundred people assembled around th bank, making every endeavor to gain admittance to see what had been done inside. Maj. Hartzell was on hand soon after the discovery was made, and finding he could not get the handcuffs off the watchman, took him to his office, where all the "darby" men of the force were brought into requisition, and after two hours' work the young man was relieved of the bracelets. Mr. Geo. S. Head, President of the bank being notified was present soon after the occurrence, and surveyed the premises accordingly as to how the thing had happened. He said the burglars might have remained in the bank all night and they could not have reached the cash, of which there is a considerably quantity, as it is enclosed in a heavy steel box, the box in the safe, and the safe in the vault, both the safe and vault being burglar proof. He did not state the exact amount of money in the safe, but from what could be gathered, there is not less than two hundred thousand dollars in the cash box. On Thursday last $100,000 extra was put in the vault, and but little if any had been paid out since, over and above the deposits.

THE WATCHMAN.

Mr. Lewis said he was beginning to feel very uncomfortable with the gum ball in his mouth, but he knew it would not be long until relief would come as he was expecting his brother every minute. One of the burglars came to him, he said, and told him they did not want to hurt him, but he must keep quiet; he also said if he wanted anything to let them know, and another responded, but if he makes a noise knock him down.

THE WOUNDED OFFICER.

At twelve o'clock last night officer Cronin was in a very critical condition and it was feared his wounds would prove fatal.

THE SEARCH.

Chief Hartzell summoned the entire detective force and directed that all the dgpots be watched during the night, as he was confident the burglars did not belong to the city, and in support of this belief officer Rivers states that he saw Mason, a professional, making a survey of the bank some time since, and he thinks he planned the job, if he did not have a hand in its execution.

MEMORIAL MEETING.

Eulogistic References to Dr. Howard's Death.

The Second Presbyterian Church, of which the late Dr. Howard was pastor, was crowded yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of the memorial services to do honor to his life and labors.

The meeting was presided over by Dr. M. W. Jacobus, who was also the first speaker, and fittingly and feelingly referred to the Doctor's labors in the city.

The Dr. was followed by Rev. J. G. Brown, who in eloquent terms recounted the good deeds of the deceased, and paid an eloquent tribute to his memory.

Rev. W. H. Hornblower followed in no less eloquent terms, and succeeding him was a gentleman, whose name, unfortunately, could not be learned, who referred to the time when he (the speaker) came to the city, and how Dr. Howard had taken him by the hand and given him a welcome to the city and to his church.

Several other gentlemen spoke also, each one being much affected by the occasion, and all bearing willing testimony to the Christian services and unimpeachable life of the deceased.

The services concluded with an eloquent prayer by Rev. Dr. Pearson, of the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church.

It was announced that the last sermon prepared by Dr. Howard, which was to have been delivered by him yesterday, will be read at the regular prayer meeting on next Wednesday evening.

It is very seldom that so large a congregation assembles as was that present yesterday afternoon, and the numbers and standing of the audience was an evidence of the respect and standing which the deceased divine had obtained in the community.

Grand Opening
of the finest stock of ladies' and gents' Boots and Shoes at the new store of G. D. Simen, No. 78 Ohio street, Allegheny city.

THE COURT RECORD.

Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Saturday.

U. S. District Court.
(*Before Judge Ketcham.*)

Wm. N. Bailey, bankrupt, Greene county. Restraining order granted against the Exchange Bank of Greensburg et al. dissolved and injunction refused.

Edward T. Hall, bankrupt, Crawford county. Hearing on order to show cause on the Second National Bank of Titusville why specifications of objection to bankrupt's discharge should not be dismissed, continued to the 26th inst.

F. H. Braggins, bankrupt, Mercer county. Register Shaffer ordered to ascertain and liquidate liens and make report.

Geo. W. Dithridge & Co., debtor, Pittsburgh. Jury trial ordered for the October term.

Benjamin J. Biber, bankrupt, Allegheny City. Debtor discharged from his debts.

John Patterson, bankrupt, Butler county. Assignee's return to order of sale of real estate presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Robert Fair, of Allegheny City, filed a petition for the adjudication of bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Harper.

United States vs. David Wright. Rule of Patrick Phillips to show cause why he should not receive certain moneys in the Registry of the Court was reinstated.

David Ackerman, bankrupt, Lycoming county. Rule granted on bankrupt to show cause why the proposition of composition should not be complied with.

U. S. Circuit Court.
(*Before Judge Bee Kennan.*)

W. W. Lewis vs. Jacob Reese and Matthew Graff. Leave granted to file the supplemental answer, and a rehearing of the cause is ordered upon the newly discovered evidence set up in said supplemental answer.

Finley & Patterson, assignees of Staib & Co., vs. the M. & M. Insurance Co. Rule made absolute.

Common Pleas No. 1.
(*Before Judges Stowe and Collier.*)

Mrs. Nancy Smith was appointed committee of Upton B. Smith, a lunatic.

The Italian Mutual Assistance and Benefit Association of Pittsburgh, was granted a charter of incorporation.

Joseph Heible vs. Catherine Heible; libel in divorce. Subpœna granted.

J. J. E. M. Metzel vs. Francisca Metzel; libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

Voluntary assignment of The Christian Sorg to William Pickersgill, Jr. Final account of assignee presented and notice given that it will be confirmed absolutely on October 13 unless cause for the contrary be shown.

Common Pleas No. 2.
(*Before Judges Kirkpatrick and White.*)

Commonwealth *ex rel.* Mary A. Butterfield. Report of Commissioners in lunacy filed and Mary A. Butterfield appointed a committee to take charge.

Orme vs. Erdman. W. W. Powers appointed Auditor to distribute funds in Court.

A. A. McCarty, for use, vs. C. Story *et ux.* W. H. Ellis appointed Auditor to pass upon exceptions and report to Court.

Orphans' Court.
(*Before Judge Hawkins.*)

Estate of B. Hell, deceased; widow's appraisement presented and approved *nisi*.

Estate of Judy Talbert, deceased; time for return of rule for attachment extended to 27th inst.

Martha A. Cleis, minor. Rule on Christian Hess, guardian, to show cause why an allowance should not be made.

Estate of John Morgan, deceased, in partition. Order made reducing amount of bond to be given by trustee to $1,000. Bond filed and approved.

Estate of William Robinson, Jr., deceased. Time for hearing of rule on Wm. H. Shoenberger continued to November 4th.

Estate of Rebecca Prescott, deceased. Bond of administrator presented and approved. Report of sale presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Wm. Myers, formerly minor. Bond of James D. Kelly, guardian, presented and approved.

Criminal Court.
(*Before Judge Ewing.*)

Patrick McLaughlin, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, on oath of Thomas Oskin, entered a plea of guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs, and undergo an imprisonment in the County Workhouse for a period of thirty days.

J. Stoneroad, convicted of an attempt to commit larceny from the person, on oath of Harrison Miller, was sentenced two years to the Workhouse.

John Wagner, convicted of selling liquor to an intoxicated person, was fined $250 and costs.

Charles Catlin, indicted for felonous assault and battery, on oath of William Thomas, and convicted of unlawful cutting, was sent two years to the Work House.

In the case of John Snow, one of the boys convicted for the larceny of goods from a car on the Pennsylvania Railroad and sentenced to the Reform school there was a motion and reasons filed for a new trial.

Trial list for to-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
W. Woods, Jr.,	Jennie Gilchrist,
Val. Greno et al.	George Lewis,
John Cramer,	F. Barker,
Chas. Smith,	Henry Myersberger,
Sam. Wright et al.	Ed. Maynard,
Geo. Hopkins,	Elizabeth Lenn,
Adam Haley,	Wm. Braden,
Gerhart Schmale,	Geo. Bookerman (2),
Ben. Rappeort (2),	Alex. Grabb.
Mary Catlin,	W. C. McDonald,
Eagan & Wright, (6.)	

Court Brevities.

JOHN MORGUE, convicted at the July term of the U. S. Court at Erie for passing counterfeit nickels, was sentenced to the Penitentiary, was released Saturday.

JOHN BARTON, JR., son of John Barton, Esq., was duly qualified and admitted to practice law in the several courts of this county. Mr. Barton read law in his father's office, and is a young man of energy and ability.

THE jurors drawn for Common Pleas Court No. 1 for the first Monday of October will not be required to attend. The Court announced on Saturday the postponement of jury trials until the third Monday of October, when the jurors drawn for that date will serve.

S. A. SASARA, the Italian charged with passing counterfeit silver half dollars, was released from jail Saturday upon giving bail in five thousand dollars for his appearance at the United States District Court, the third Monday of October. His bondsmen are William A. Shanks and Robert Totten. The defendant is a fruit dealer in the Diamond.

JUDGE EWING had occasion to censure Aldermon Haddock, Saturday, for sending a trivial case for malicious mischief to Court. The prosecutrix was Mary Jones, who alleged that the defendent had told her that Mr. Jones, her husband, owed her five dollars, thereby maliciously designing to create a disturbance between Mr. and Mrs. Jones, whereas the fact was that the defendant owed Mr. Jones five dollars. The information was quashed.

WM. BEITS and John Kerr, the prosecutors in about seventy cases against merchants and others for a violation of the law relative to the sale of oil barrels without first destroying the inspectors brand of the fire test, came to grief on Saturday. The Grand Jury returned the bills "ignoramus," and prosecutors pay the costs. The act of Assembly under which the bills were drawn provides that the informer shall receive one-half the fines imposed, but instead of making any money, he has been sentenced to pay about $1,200 costs, and in default were committed to jail. Mr. Large, counsel for Betts and Kerr, upon the return of the bills, made an effort to have the Court send them back, upon the ground that the law had unmistakably been violated, and there was no possible ground for compatible with a due observance of their own oaths, upon which the jury could have returned them ignored. Mr. Large took occasion to speak in harsh terms of the action of the Grand Jury, but the Court said that this was the Grand Jury's business, and not its own, and therefore declined to interfere.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

CHAS. MCKINGS, a pretended deaf mute, has been doing a thriving business in Lawrenceville by obtaining alms from charitably disposed citizens. On Saturday he forgot himself and swore at some boys who were teasing him, just as a deaf person who had given him twenty-five cents was passing. McKings was arrested and suitably disposed of as a vagrant.

A WOMAN named Jane Lowry was arrested Saturday night, and locked up for a hearing to-day, on a charge of theft. She was employed as a domestic at No. 89 Chestnut street, and it is alleged she borrowed a second-hand trunk last Thursday, and going to the house, packed it with articles belonging to the family, and had it hauled to the B. & O. railroad depot for shipment. Charley McGovern captured her and recovered the articles.

WM. SMITH, Henry Aubermyer and Burt Aubermyer, aged respectively twelve, eleven and nine years, were arrested on Saturday for practicing a thieving game of rather a deep nature for such youthful beings. They pretended to be soliciting subscriptions for aid. While one of the parties would engage the attention of those whose signatures were asked, the other two would take possession of such articles as were movable. They were captured in the act of climbing through the cellar window of the residence of Mrs. Muller, on Penn avenue. They were held for trial.

Another Suicide and Death.

A lady in Chillicothe committed suicide because she could not afford a watch. Had she known that E. DeRoy is selling ladies' solid gold unredeemed watches at $15, $16, $17 and $18, it could have been avoided. Elegant watches and good time-keepers. Call and see them at E. DeRoy's only Loan Office, in the GAZETTE building, 153 Smithfield street.

Oysters.
Ask your grocer for the
STAR BRAND.

Must be Sold.
And at bargains, all Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers at G. D. Simen's, No. 84 Ohio street, Allegheny city.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

This evening Milton Nobles appears in the dual character of *Graves*, the Bohemian, and *Jim Bludsoe*, in "The Phœnix." He performed in the same play last winter at the Fifth Avenue Comedy Theater, and although supported by as poor a company as could be scraped up anywhere, he made a decided hit. The piece is sensational but full of fun, and those who saw it a year ago will go to see it again.

In the course of a column of abuse heaped upon Mr. Gotthold and the Opera House the *Globe* yesterday included a kick at the GAZETTE because it does not do likewise. This journal thoroughly understands its own business, and should it ever need advice it will seek it somewhere else quarter than the *Globe* office. The latter, the great "What-is-it," which is neither a Republican, Democratic, neutral, independent or soft money paper, needs to learn that there is much difference between keen, polished, impartial criticism and downright abuse, as there is in the manner in which a surgeon handles a knife and a butcher wields a meat ax. It is necessary to point out that no such distinction exists, for unaided the *Globe* would never discover it. To put it mildly the *Globe* is trying to levy a little blackmail, but it has not yet succeeded. Its columns show no advertisement of the Opera House, and therein it found the excuse for the attack on Mr. Gotthold and Miss Belden. The GAZETTE is not and never has been a defender or justifier of mediocrity on the stage or elsewhere, and therefore it did not laud Miss Belden and does not defend the *Globe*. It would as soon have thought of abusing Miss Belden for her lack of genius, as it would think of charging the *Globe* with the possession of judgment and discretion—two requisites it badly needs. If Mr. Gotthold deemed its assaults very damaging he could quickly stop them with a two-square "ad." As he does not do so he evidently regards them as worthy of no more attention than the idle wind, and he is about correct.

Library Hall.

Colonel Sellers, with his visionary schemes, his Asiatic eye-water, his patent stove, his turnips, and all the rest of the irresistibly humorous features of the character will be delineated to-night by John T. Raymond, and there is little, if any, doubt but that his engagement will be as highly successful as it was last winter. In the support of Mr. Raymond, Miss Effie Ellsler will support him, taking the leading female *role* of *Laura Gordon*. Miss Annie Ellsler, a younger sister of Miss Effie's, is also included in the cast.

Novelty Theater.

One of those startling sensational border plays, entitled "Wild Bill, the King of the Border Men," will be brought out to-night, with Julian Kent as the chief actor, supported by G. W. Bargum and the members of the company. There have been limitation bears on the stage in this city, but a real one will take part in this evening's performances and engage in a "terrific" encounter with his master. In addition to this play there will be the usual variety performance, in which the Foy Sisters, Mlle Zitella, the Arnold Bros., Annie Hall and others will assist.

Exposition This Week.
Sawyer family Copophone and Swiss Bell Ringers, every evening, and Thursday and Saturday matinees. Grand concerts daily. Balloon ascensions as usual.

AN INQUISITION.

Seventy-six Bills Ignored by the Grand Jury and the Prosecutors to Pay the Costs—The Precedent a Dangerous One.

The Pennsylvania Legislature during the session of 1874 passed an act entitled "An act to provide the better security of life and property from dangers of coal and petroleum oils," which was approved May 15, 1874. Section 10 reads as follows: "Any person or persons who shall sell or cause to be sold any barrel or package, or who shall refill the same without first removing the brand of the Inspector, shall be liable to a fine of three hundred dollars for every barrel or package sold or delivered or refilled. Said fines shall be recoverable as other fines of like character are recoverable by law, and one-half shall go to the informer and one-half to the school fund of the district in which the offense was committed."

Under this section some seventy-six informations were made before Alderman Milliken, we believe, by William Bets and John Kerr, against retail dealers in oil, in this city and Allegheny. It was claimed by some lawyers that the procedure should be a *qui tam* action, and not by information and indictment, but the Alderman, after consulting council, we believe, decided upon the latter course, and returned the informations to the September term of court, and they came before the grand jury for this term for action. Saturday the grand inquest, through its foreman, returned the bills "ignoramus," and further found that the prosecutors, Kerr and Betts, should pay the costs, which, in the aggregate, will amount to about $1,200. Kerr and Bets not having the money to liquidate the bill, and being unable to procure bail, were committed to jail, where they will remain most probably until released by the court, and then the county will have to foot the bill, not alone the $1,200 costs, but the expenses of keeping those two men in jail for three months in addition thereto.

Mr. Large, counsel for Bets, and Kerr took exceptions to the proceedings and asked the Court to return the bills to the Grand Jury for reconsideration, which Judge Ewing very properly declined to do, saying that the Court could only presume that the action of the Grand Jury was right—that they had sufficient cause for ignoring the bills. He intimated, however, that new informations could be made and sent before the Grand Jury.

What the members of the grand inquest discovered in the course of their investigation of the cases is known only to themselves, and cannot without a violation of their oaths be known to any others. There are, however, certain facts in connection with the matter that are public property facts known to the public and facts which must have been brought to the notice of the gentleman, composing the Grand Jury, which, which being "without things," are hard to reconcile with the actions of that body. It is not the province of a grand jury to try causes under any circumstance, but merely to determine whether there is any grounds or probable cause for putting the party indicted upon trial before a jury of his countrymen. In these cases, it seems to us that there would be reasonable ground where it was shown by the oath of one or more persons, that the law quoted above had been violated, and the circumstances under which it was violated, would be a question for the court and traverse jury to consider. The motives of these men for bringing the prosecutions could only be surmised, and the only conclusion a reasonable man could arrive at, would be that the prosecutions were brought for the sake of the moiety of the fine, allowed them by law—a not a highly commendable piece of business, we admit, yet it is certainly no crime, for if it is the law is offering a premium on crime. Then if these men have committed no crime in the sight of the law, why punish them. The action of the Grand Jury reminds one very much of that of the "Whisky Grand Jury" of a few years since, in a case in which W. B. Ross was prosecutor. The defendant in the case was a saloon keeper on Alderman Thrista, admitted the charges, and said that he would plead guilty when the case came up for trial, and this fact was entered upon the information and certified to by the Alderman, but he did not have to plead guilty. He had no chance. The Grand Jury did not believe his statement and returned the bill "ignoramus and W. B. Ross pay the costs.

Without any intention whatever of impugning the motives of the Grand Jurors in the oil barrel cases, these facts are published, and after consideration they will probably see that they have made a mistake. The Grand Jury are sworn to truthfully present every violation of law, either within their own knowledge, or brought before them on information, and it certainly will not be denied that there was a violation of law in these cases. It may, and doubtless was an unintentional violation, committed through ignorance of the law. Yet it was a violation nevertheless, and the law makes no exception for ignorance. Hence we have this state of facts: A violation of the law quoted above was brought to the notice of the Grand Jury, and the man who brings the fact to their notice and swears to it is punished by imprisonment for giving the information, and the jury says there is no cause of action against the defendants. In so saying they also say that the prosecutors are either guilty of perjury or barratry, for unless they were, there would be no plausible reason for ignoring the bills. Now, if these men are guilty of either of these offenses, and the Grand Jury are satisfied of the fact, no matter whether by law of their own knowledge or from information from other sources, it would be their duty to indict them and have them tried and punished. This is not written in palliation of the prosecutors in the oil barrel cases, who are now languishing in the county jail, for the GAZETTE is not the champion of men who engage in that business, which, although legal, is pernicious and pestilent, from a moral and a social standpoint, but it is in the interest of right and justice, and in vindication of the law. Such an assumption of power on the part of the Grand Jury is dangerous to liberty, and should be avoided.

A DEEP-DYED VILLAIN.

A Father, Who is Guilty of Incest, Attempts Suicide, and Then Tries to Murder a Daughter.

Mr. Washington was thrown into a wonderful state of excitement yesterday afternoon by the doings of an old resident, a baker with considerable property.

Some time ago he was guilty of the crime of incest, one of his daughters, a very handsome girl about sixteen years of age being the victim in question. For the past two months the evidence of the crime became too apparent, and the man has been drinking hard, having been driven from home by his wife, the girl's mother, yesterday afternoon he tried to commit suicide by drowning, but was prevented by some persons who knew him. In the afternoon he went to his home, much under the influence of liquor, and tried to murder his daughter, driving her over the house with a carving knife. Her relations and friends hearing her cries interfered, and the unnatural father was compelled to flee. The excitement among the neighbors wrs intense, and had not the woman gotten out of the way when he did, she would in all probability have met with very serious treatment from the incensed citizens.

He is a person who is well known in police circles, having been arrested frequently for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. He is described as being a perfect brute, and was once arrested for making an outrageous attack on a young girl. By the influence of his friends and money he got off from this charge, but the awful crimes brought to light during the last few days indicate that he should long since been placed where he could no longer have opportunity for giving sway to his brutal instincts.

An information for his arrest for the crime of incest was made before a South Side Alderman several days ago, but the officers had not succeeded in finding him until evening. It was reported by the officers yesterday that he has been hiding near the railroad bridge, and has been fed by a colored man, and it is therefore quite likely that he will be caught to-day.

He has had much trouble with his family for two or three years past. He had a stand in the Diamond market for some time, but it was sold out not long ago by the family. He has several grown up sons, and one or two daughters besides the one he ruined, all of whom are bitterly incensed against him.

Opera.
Ladies' Two-Button Opera Kids, at $1, best shades. Gents' Opera Kids, choice shades, $1.25. All sizes, at
JOS. HORNE & Co.'s,
Library Building,
Penn avenue.

The Last Chance
To secure bargains at the grand closing out sale of Boots and Shoes at G. D. Simen's, No. 84 Ohio street, Allegheny city.

Nature was sad one day, oppressed
With shame and *mauvais honte*;
Though beautiful, her breath was bad
Then Art exclaimed, "I won't
Permit you longer thus to grieve,
See here is SOZODONT."

Prices to Suit All,
In Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, at G. D. Simen's, No. 84 Ohio street, Allegheny City.

Opera.
Ladies' Two-Button Opera Kids, at $1, best shades. Gents' Opera Kids, choice shades, $1.25. All sizes, at
JOS. HORNE & Co.'s,
Library Building,
Penn avenue.

Monday, September 25th.
G. D. Simen will open his new boot and shoe store, at No. 78 Ohio street. The largest store and freshest stock in Allegheny City.

Ladies, Make It Your Business
to examine those Solid Gold, unredeemed watches at $15, $16, $17 and $18. Elegant watches and good time-keepers. Every one warranted with written guarantee. You run no risk in buying here. E. DeRoy's only Loan Office, in the GAZETTE building, 153 Smithfield street.

Don't Fail
to attend the grand opening of G. D. Simen's new boot and shoe store, No. 78 Ohio street, Allegheny City, on Monday, September 25th.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT 8 P. M.

PITTSBURGH, September 24, 1876.

Stations.	Above low water—ft.	in.	Change in 24 hours—ft.	in.	State of Weather.
Cairo, Ill.	21	7	—1	1	Calm. Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	31	2		—6	NW Cloudy.
Davenport, Iowa.	4	6			S Fair.
Dubuque, Iowa.	6				SE Cloudy.
Keokuk, Iowa.	8				S Fair.
Leavenworth, Ks.	9	9		—3	S Clear.
Louisville, Ky.	11	7		+5	NE Fair.
Memphis, Tenn.	18	4		—2	SW Fair.
Nashville, Tenn.	1	9			NW Fair.
Omaha, Neb.					S Cloudy.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	8	3		—4	NW Fair.
Shreveport, La.	1	11		—4	E Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	17	10		—6	S Fair.
Vicksburg, Miss.	23	11		+7	W Fair.

JAMES MITCHELL,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 25, 1876.

The rivers will probably fall, except the Ohio and the rivers of the Middle States.

OIL CITY, September 24, 1876.
River 1 foot 4 inches, and falling. Weather showery and warm.

BRADY'S BEND, September 24, 1876.
The river is 7 feet 6 inches, and about stationary. Weather cloudy; thermometer 68 at seven P. M.

CINCINNATI, September 24, 1876.
The river is 2 feet 1 inch and falling. Weather cloudy and mild.

MEMPHIS, September 24, 1876.
The river fell 2 inches. Maximum thermometer 84. Departed—J. B. Maude, Vicksburg; Ste. Genevieve, St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, September 24, 1876.
Arrived—Golden Eagle, Keokuk. Departed—None. The river has fallen one foot. Weather clear and warm.

LOUISVILLE, September 24, 1876.
Weather warm and clear. The river is rising, with 11 feet in the canal. Passed down—Sherlock, New Orleans; Shinkle, Memphis.

EVANSVILLE, September 24, 1876.
Weather clear; mercury 65 to 79. River 17 4-10 feet and rising fast. Down—Lily, 9 P. M.; Nail City, 9:30; Evansville, 6. Up—Cons. Millar and Robin, noon. The Robin has two barges of old railroad iron and one empty barge. All boats are detained by the fog.

CAIRO, September 24, 1876.
Arrived—Mary Millar, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 10; Belle Memphis, St. Louis, 11; Nellie Speer, Ohio river, 6 A. M.; City of Helena, Vicksburg, 6; Katie P. Kountz, St. Louis, 2 P. M. Departed—Mary Miller, Cincinnati, 9 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 10; Nellie Speer, Belle Memphis, Memphis, 6 A. M.; Nellie Speers, New Orleans, 7; City of Helena, St. Louis, 4; Katie P. Kountz, Pittsburgh, 2 P. M. River 14 feet 8 inches and falling. Weather clear; mercury 78.

Real Estate Transfers.
The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

D. L. Graham to Helen D. Anderson, September 18, 1876; lot in the borough of Braddocks, $2,800
Fred. Finke to Frank Lampe, August 21, 1876; lot on South street, Thirty-first ward, Pittsburgh.